They will, when furnished with the money, lay out the mount advanced in lands, in whatever name and section tate they may be directed to do, and at the expiration rears from such entry or purchase, they are to be entime half of whatever such land may have advanced or, over the original cost, (§1,25 per acre)—giving the ser the land at cost and the other half of the nett increase is. The part going to the Trustees may be paideither in of the lands or in money; the cost of such entry to be the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell the lands before the period closes, the Trustees will rething the lands of a fair proportion either of the lands, or valent in cash, as may be judged by the parties, or disect persons, to be right.

ed persons, to be right.

proposition identifies the interest of the Trustees with

chaser, and the better secures their faithfulness in mak-

d risk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent, on nuit advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the ser 80 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of

t advanced in the name of the person furnishing the mon-l one half in the name of the Trustees, for the College. I one half in the name of the Trustees, for the College, e Trustees guarantee that in three years the part enterhe person advancing the money shall advance in value
to the whole amount of both entries, and six per cent, inon the same for the three years. Should it not so adthey bind themselves to make up the deficiency.
Trustees of this College are men who emigrated to the
of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the
employed to make the selections and entries, are both
gldy acquainted with the country, one having for a long
een a public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great
ence and moral worth.

ere a phone surveyor, and the other a farmer of great ence and moral worth. trestimosials of character furnished the Agents, will show satisfactorily that this Agency is highly entitled to the ence of the public, very case where money is advanced, a legal obligation given for the faithful performance of the trust, subscriber, having been appointed a resident agent for ty, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his ready to receive and forward money to the Trustees of bliege. Purchasers will also receive certificates of their, as soon as they can be forwarded by the Trustees, ose wishing more definite information than is here given all on the subscriber.

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18. Werchants are requested to call and examine for selves.

3m Oct 4.

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o means intended to supersede the active of a physicon-simply a bousehold friend, which the unexperienced may ult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when it advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained." ist published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washing-street, (up stairs.) PRESTER

every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable s, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz.

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Oct. 18.

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1. The Herald is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payent is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 not paid at the close of the year. 2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen on this, unless paid.

onths, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to hom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be ddressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and e post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

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We wish agents to be positioner to write the corner of subscribers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of sub-

rebers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to e sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding

MION PS



Thomson

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

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D. S. KING, Agent.

Office No. 32 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MOHAMMEDANS KEEPING CHRISTIANS AT PEACE!!

It is a painful anomaly, that while the pure gospel of our Saviour speaks only of love and peace, each other, under the banner of creeds and parties, with all the disgraceful violence of carnal animosity. Their creed is love; their practice, frequently, prejudice and ill will. The wicked see this, and too often it affords them an argument NARD BARTON of the New World .- ED. HER.] against the truth of the gospel, or helps them to foster the false impression, that there is no reality in religion. In vain do we preach that religion is love-that it subdues the violence of passion, and Blest land of Judea! thrice hallowed of song, transforms the lion into a meek and quiet lamb, Where the holiest of memories pilgrim-like throng; while professors act inconsistently with these ele- In the shade of thy palms, by the shores of thy sea, vating principles. As well might we think of On the hills of thy beauty, my heart is with thee. propitiating the anger of the Deity by sin, as to hope for the successful diffusion of Christianity in Where pilgrim and prophet have lingered before;

These reflections were suggested by a lact located by that celebrated traveller and painter, Mr. Catherwood, who recently favored the inhabitants of this town with a course of very interesting, and highly instructive lectures, on Egypt, Palestine and highly instructive lectures, on Egypt, Palestine and highly instructive lectures.

On the probable site of the burial place of our Beyond are Bethulia's mountains of green, blessed Lord, at Jerusalem, is a church, built principally by the followers of the Greek Church, and called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In the The gleam of thy waters, oh dark Gallilee! spacious interior of this church, in one apartment, Hark, a sound in the valleys! where, swollen and strong are places alloted for the several sects who visit Thy river, oh Kishon, is sweeping along; Jerusalem, to worship in, according to their sev- Where the Canaanite strove with Jehovah in vain. eral forms. Of these, there is a variety, such as And thy torrent grew dark with the blood of the slain Copts, Armenians, the Greek Church, &c. Some There, down from his mountains stern Zebulon came, years since, a tax was levied upon the numerous And Napthali's stag, with his eye-balls of flame, pilgrims who resorted thither, by the Mohamme-daus, who kept a guard of Turkish soldiers at its For the arm of the Lord was Abinoam's son! gate, (it has only one) to enforce it. The Greek There sleep the still rocks and the caverns which rang Church, by the payment of a large sum of money, To the song which the beautiful Prophetess sang, obtained the remission of this tax, and in conse- When the princes of Issachar stood by her side, quence the guard was removed.

tian, possess a most deadly hostility towards each With the mountains around, and the valleys between; other. They are so strongly embittered, that they There rested the shepherds of Judah, and there have frequent and bitter quarrels. "On one occa- The song of the angels rose sweet on the air. sion," said Mr. C., "two processions, one Greek, And Bethany's palm trees in beauty still throw the other Armenian, unfortunately met in a narrow Their shadows at noon on the ruins below; part of the church. Neither party would give But where are the sisters who hastened to great way; an altercation ensued, which ended in an The lowly Redeemer, and sit at his feet? open fracas, so violent. that they were obliged to send for a detachment of soldiers to separate these I stand where they stood with the CHOSEN UP 1 stand where they stood with the CHOSEN UP 1 stand where they stood with the CHOSEN UP 100; Christian contenders for precedency.

were obliged to petition for the restoration of the So that in a Christian church, at Jerusalem, there is Oh, here with his flock the sad Wanderer came. a body of Mahommedans stationed to keep the followers of Christ at peace among themselves. This is an appalling fact, and ought to fill the breast of every American Christian with the most poignant grief. And through on her hills sits Jerusalem yet, How can we hope for the conversion of the poor But with dust on her forehead, and chains on her feet; deceived believers in the Koran, while such dis- For the crown of her pride to the mocker hath gone, graceful conduct is exhibited before them by these And the holy Shekinah is dark where it shone. blind bigots. In vain do we give them the gospel, But wherefore this dream of the earthly abode and tell them of its superiority over the Koran of Of Humanity clothed in the brightness of God! Mohammed. For an answer to our arguments, Were my spirit but turned from the outward and dim. they will confidently point us to the Mosque of It could gaze, even now, on the presence of Him! Omar, and its peaceful and quiet devotees, and to Not in clouds and in terrors, but gentle as when the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and its noisy In love and in meekness he moved among men;

quarrelsome worshippers. fessions by quarrels, but their priests, like those of the "Mother of Harlots," resort to deception to Nor my ears hear the dashing of Gallilee's flood, on a certain day, a bright flame issues from the Nor my knees press Gethsemane's garden of prayer. sepulchre of Christ, which the priests assert is a divine and miraculous production. The pilgrims on these occasions pay for the privilege of lighting a taper from this flame, by which it is supposed to receive great virtue, and to possess the charsel of a charter acter of a charm. When Ibrahim Pacha, visited Oh, the outward hath gone!—but in glory and power, Jerusalem, and heard of this miracle, he promised The spirit surviveth the things of an hour; to renounce the Koran and become a Christian, i On the heart's secret altar is burning the same! he could be convinced that it was real. To test it, he required admission into the interior of the sepulchre, while the flame appeared on the exten-. As the sepulchre is only capable of admitting

Thus these wicked priests were taken in theired to defend rights as dear as existence itself, own craftiness; yet such is the monstrous credu-were instrumental in the death of the individual lity of their followers, that they still believe in the who fell without the building. The triumph of sanctity of this sepulchral flame, asserting that this ruth would have been more complete, had they confession of their priests was merely intended to cted upon the principle of non-resistance. But keep the unsanctified Musselman from intruding f it be proper under any circumstances, to defend into the Holy Sepulchre. This credulity is la- ne's property, rights and life, by physical force, I mentable: but the worst feature of this fact is, the an conceive of no case which will make it more impression it made on the mind of Ibrahim Pacha , than the one under consideration. and his officers, concerning Christianity. This "But he defended himself, and that too, with the must be of the most unfavorable character, and te of fire arms," and all "they who take the will perhaps prove an insuperable barrier in the sord shall perish with the sword;" true, it is way of their conversion. Nor will it end there, ceply to be lamented. But can we find no apol-Their children will know it. It will become a by- cy for this? Does it appear that there was aught word among them; and when "the feet of him dwrath, or a vindictive spirit in his or his friends' who bringeth glad tidings," shall press "the moun- preedings? Do not the circumstances of the tains" of the Turkish Empire, it will lie in his ce show, that when the fatal instrument was levway, and be a formidable obstruction to his suc- ed, it was at a point where forbearance is no

Though their darkness be of Egyptian depth, yet the Sun of Righteousness can illume it. Then Come, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Thou three in one, and one in three, Resume thine own, for ages lost,

Finish this dire apostacy; Thy universal claim maintain. And Lord of the creation reign!

Hingham, Nov. 22, 1837.

[The following poem by WHITTIER, cannot fail to reas the distinguishing characteristics of its subjects, mind one of Campbell's beautiful ode to the rainbow .too many of its professors, array themselves against We feel proud that the writer is an American, and we

> From the Democratic Review. PALESTINE. BY J. G. WHITTIER

These reflections were suggested by a fact re-

And the shout of a host in its triumph, replied. These different sects, though all professedly Chris- Lo, Bethlehem's hill-site before me is seen,

Where his blessing was heard, and his lessons were taught These altercations became so frequent, that they Where the blind were restored, and the healing was wrought.

Not only do these Christians disgrace their pro-In the hush of my spirit, would whisper to me! increase their gains. Mr. Catherwood stated, that Nor my eyes see the cross which He bowed him to bear,

FOR ZION'S HERALD. REV. E. P. LOVEJOY.

MR. EDITOR-That the death of the lamented three persons, any one in the inside could not pos-sibly fail of discovering any artifice which might Lovejoy, should have been imputed to rashness be employed to produce it, as he must of necessi- and imprudence, by the instigators of unauthority be witness of every thing transacting within its | zed violence, and the connivers at mobocracy, was precincts. The priests promised him an answer to be expected; but that any one professing to be to this proposal on the succeeding day. Then, a Christian, and especially a Christian minister, they waited on him, and in open Divan, confessed should call in question the purity of his character, to Ibrahim Pacha and his attendants, that it was a and the sincerity of his motives, is, if possible, deception, practised upon the people for gain, and beg- more afflictive than his death itself. As an individual, I regret that the little band who were call-

cessful progress. Let us in the meanwhile, be in- liger a virtue? Was that a crime in him and his cessant in our prayers for that deceived people, bthren, which covers the names of our revolu-knowing that nothing is too hard for the Lord.—thary fathers with glory?

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1837.

character, and the circumstances of his death, beloved charge have sought and obtained the pearl piety, could have sustained him? On what page that time is short, that life is uncertain, that modern history shall we look for a case of the orally sublime, that will compare with his? Posterity will do him justice. His is among "the few

down trodden, for those who cannot speak for themselves, for injured humanity, and for God. It

may be published in the Herald. It presents a honor to your sex. view of the state of our brother's mind but a few How soon, should your lives and faculties be the age have to conflict. J. HORTON.

Boston, Dec. 16. "And now, my dear brother, if you ask what are my wn feelings at a time like this? I answer, perfectly calm, perfectly resigned. Though in the midst of danger, I have a constant sense of security that keeps me alike from fear or anxiety. 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee.' The promise I feel, has been literally fulfilled unto me. I read the promises of the Bible, and especially TEACHER. the Psalms, with a delight, a refreshing of soul, I never knew before. Some persons here call me courageous, and others pronounce me stubborn;—but I feel and know God. Let no one give me any credit for it. I disclaim it. licit for your future teacher, your constant attend-

thy day is, so small the least share to myself. He has said, 'As terest be manifested by close attention to the romise good. To Him be all the praise. Pray for me.
"We have a few excellent brethren here in Alton. are those in Illinois who join me in this sentiment. And minds burdened with care. if I am to die, it cannot be ir a better cause.

"Yours in the cause of truth and holiness. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY."

[The following address was made by a lady, teacher of a Bible Class in a neighboring city, to her pupils, when upon the point of leaving them. It breathes a tender concern, and even a parental solicitude worthy the heart and its incapability to sustain its believer on his death-

FOR ZION'S HERALD. FAREWELL ADDRESS OF A BIBLE CLASS TEACHER.

word of God. I feel it to be a great privation, but is a God. the present state of my health, and the certain prospect of soon leaving this city, compel me to yield up my beloved charge to other, and I trust, more competent hands; but be assured, my dear

It was in much weakness and diffidence that I ever attempted to offer you instruction; yet, a con- and at the period of his death was the high sheriff ciousness of the approbation of my Heavenly Father, gave me confidence to hope, that by his blessing, my endeavors, though imperfect, might aid you, not only to a better acquaintance with his word, but to a saving acquaintance with the Redeemer and Saviour of lost sinners. I bless his holy name, that I have seen some of you brought into the fold of Christ. O that I could express to you the satisfaction it has afforded me, and the interest I now feel for the spiritual advancement of those of you who have renounced the pleasures and vanities of the world, and espoused the cause of Christ. May no allurements lead you astray, but may you be kept by the power of God, and finally be numbered among his precious jewels in ontamination from the various evil influences rounded by his weeping family and friends. which surround you, or avoid the snares which are every where laid for your feet. Decision of char- such remarks as the following: 'What have I gained acter is of the greatest importance to young Christians; therefore, let this ever mark your course. by all the deistical works of which I was once so fond?' Nothing but the horror and distress of mind desire to have little to do with the great.

That he was a martyr to civil freedom, no man | While I feel the liveliest sensations of gratitude | which I now suffer—they, THEY are cause of my misof moral integrity will deny. But I see in his in my heart on the reflection that a portion of my more, eminently more than this. The principles of great price, the knowledge that others are withfor which he contended, for the establishment of out an interest in Christ, in the midst of such exwhich he sacrificed his life, are among the most alted privileges, is a source of painful emotion, prominent in the moral law, are emblazoned in and most anxious solicitude. Permit me, my dear characters of light in every part of revelation .- young friends, from the fulness of my soul, and in What earthly motive could he have to induce the view of the inconceivable worth of your immortal course he pursued? What but the purest philan-spirit, to urge the admonition I have so often given thropy, the sternest moral integrity, and the truest you, to seek the Lord without delay. You all know

" Dangers stand thick through all the way, To push you to the tomb.'

You do not doubt that an awful retribution is mmortal names that were not born to die."

That such an event as this was necessary to you, so judgment will find you; that he that know-arouse the moral energies of the church and na-eth his master's will and doeth it not, shall be tion, is deeply to be regretted. But such appears beaten with many stripes; and can you, after havto be the fact. The voice of our brother's blood ing studied the word of God from week to week cries to us from the ground. But it cries not for your to his tribunal and say you knew not your vengeance. It pleads for truth, for justice, for the duty? No, "I knew my duty but did it not," must

appeals to the highest and holiest principles of our anxiety of my soul for your conversion to Him, moral nature. How many more such victims, the and the ardent prayers poured forth in secret Moloch of slavery will require, the future can only places in your behalf. Not only the desire that develope. But every friend of our common hu- you may stand acquitted in the judgment, when manity, our common Christianity, our bleeding summoned to give an account to your Maker country, should now deliberately and prayerfully for the improvement of these golden opportunimake up his mind, on the great questions of truth and right. In the language of the eloquent Robert may be prepared to be useful while you live.— Philip, in the arrangements of Providence, it is so The bloom of youth, and the glow of health, beordered, that "principles shall find their test, and speak the season for improvement, and the fittest characters their level." Conniving and expediency may do for a while, but time will make mani- and accomplishments, which are requisite to qual-"All is in his hands whose praise we seek." ify you for the active duties of life, to fill your sta-My feelings lead me further than I designed, tions with honor and usefulness, that you may be which was barely to request that the extract below ornaments to society, lights in the church and an

days before his death, and shows what is the charpreserved, will you be called to exchange the sitacter of the men with whom the corruptions of uation you hold in this class, for that of teachers in this school; and I would urge you to make it your constant aim to prepare yourselves for this duty, and not think, or wish to be excused from this work; for be assured, such as God has long favored with the rich privilege of enjoying Sabbatl School instruction, he especially calls into this field; and I hope and trust none of you will refuse to qualify yourselves, while you may, for and honorable and faithful discharge of the duties of a

I know that the affectionate attachment I feel toward you all has in some measure been reciprocated, and I feel assured, that I possess your con that I am neither the one nor the other. That I am ena- fidence, otherwise I should not attempt to address bled to continue firm in the midst of my trials, is all of you in this manner; therefore, let me earnestly so I should feel that I were robbing Him, if even in thought, ance and respectful confidence; ever let your in

I earnestly hope, that unless providentially pre vented, you will remain in the school as scholars They are sincerely desirous to know their duty in this until employed as teachers. Never think it becrisis, and to do it. But as yet they cannot see that duty neath the character of a lady, at any age, to meet requires them to maintain their cause here at all hazards.

And of this be assured, the cause of truth still lives in Il-And of this be assured, the cause of truth still lives in Il-linois, and will not want defenders. Whether our paper starts again, will depend on our friends East, West, North and South. So far as depends on me, it shall go. By the are strangers to the joys of pardoned sin, to give blessing of God, I will never abandon the enterprise so your hearts to the Lord at this favorable period of long as I live, until success has crowned it. And there life, before your hearts are hardened, and your

That the blessing of God may be upon you all. will still be the prayer of your unworthy but sincere teacher and friend.

M. S. S.

> [From the Middlebury Free Press.] THE INFIDEL'S DEATH-BED.

Added to the many proofs of the folly of Infidelity. of one occupying such a responsible situation.—Ed. HER.] bed, is the following renunciation of this fatal delusion, by Micajah Woods, Esq. who died in the county of Albemarle, (Va.) on the 23d of March, in the 61st year of his age. We may cherish the belief that there My dear Pupils-By the providence of God, I is no God, while in health and strength, and while am for a season, and probably for ever in this place, the hour of death is, in our apprehension, far distant ; deprived of the inestinable and delightful privi- but when brought upon the bed of sickness, when the lege of repairing to the house of God on the re- grim messenger of death stares us in the face, when turn of the blessed Sabbath morning, there to meet a guilty and awakened conscience sets our sins in my dear class, and with them to study the holy array before us, it is then we shall feel and know there

The sketch is given by a minister of the gospel, through the columns of the Charlottsville Herald: "Mr. Woods, from his first settlement in life, had been industriously and successfully engaged in agriculyoung friends, that my interest in your spiritual tural pursuits, and had in this way amassed all ample and eternal well-being, does not cease with my in- fortune. He possessed a vigorous and discriminating structions. No! never have I felt more solicitous mind, a kind and benevolent heart. Few men have for your spiritual profit and final salvation, than of enjoyed a larger share of the confidence and love of ably filled several of the most respectable offices;

of this county. Ten days before his death, I was called to visit him. No apprehension was at this time felt of a speedy dissolution. He had no fever, and his mind was unusually clear and vigorous.

When I entered his sick room, a scene of moral sublimity was presented which I can never forget. A venerable old black man-one of his own slavesstood at his bedside, grasping his master's hand and pointing him to the Saviour. 'There, sir,' said the sick man, 'you see a faithful old servant, who has answered the end of his being far better than I have-he is a Christian, I am a lost sinner. I would rather now be what he is, than what I am, though I possessed the the day of account. That this may be the case, wealth of the East Indies—I have been a wretched dislet me earnestly exhort you, as I have often done ciple of Paine; and what is worse, I have endeavored in my personal communication, to live a life of to make others as bad as myself. Will you pray fo prayer and devotion; you cannot otherwise escape me?' With this affecting request I complied, sur-

During the afternoon and evening, he made many

[Whole No. 475

ery-now they seem to me as the poison of the serpent. I despise-I renounce them all.'-On the next morning he said, ' When I am cold in the dust, tell the people from the pulpit ail I have said to yougive them a full history of my case—tell them I have made full proof of infidelity-and that I found it when I came to die, as a Basker WITHOUT A BOTTOM. It may do in life-but I know full well that it will not do in death.'

Two of his old friends and associates called to see him, who, he supposed, still entertained the sentiments he had just renounced. He was much affected at seeing them-addressing himself to them, he said, I hope you will not think I am intruding, that you will not be displeased; we once held the same opinions, I hold them no longer, I renounce that creed, I cannot die an infidel; I beg you to renounce it also. He continued to speak to them with great pertinency and force.-When they left the room, he asked me if he had done wrong, if he had said any thing amiss; adding, 'I could not let so good an opportunity pass of trying to do them good. I pray they may never

The open and unqualified renunciation of infidelity was accompanied by symptoms of unaffected repentance. He was not overwhelmed with fear-indeed, he very seldom alluded to the consequences of sin, but seemed to be wholly engrossed with thoughts of its intrinsic vileness.—A very common expression of his was, 'All that I can say is, God have mercy upon me, a poor, mean, vile sinner.' At another time he spoke substantially as follows: 'I am aware that my acquaintances have always considered me a very upright, moral man, a good citizen; and they love me a good deal more than I deserve. But had they known what a heart I had, they would have thought very differently. With all my outward morality, I have been at heart a vile sinner.'-Smiting on his breast, he exclaimed, 'Here have been thousands of sins which no eye has seen but the eye of God."

We find in an English paper the following interesting narrative of the wreck of the ship Tiger, which sailed from Liverpool in July 1836, on a voyage to Bombay, and was lost in the outward passage:

"It appears that a few weeks after the vessel sailed,

the captain threw himself overboard in a fit of insanity, and the command devolved upon the mate, in consequence of whose incapacity, it is said, the vessel, after sailing almost at random for several weeks, was eventually wrecked on an uninhabited island 10 degrees south of the line, the crew and passengers, twenty-six in number, including one lady, the wife of a naval officer on board, all being saved. The island, says Wrightson, called Astovia, was a coral rock, and nowhere could we discover any vestige of vegetable the Wreck firm levising savp .. resonant canvass from was about six miles long by three or four wide, we set out in search of fresh water, but to our inexpressible anguish, the search was without success. Our thirst became intolerable; and to appease it, we were compelled to wring off the heads of sea-fowl (with which the Island providentially abounded, and which were not by any means difficult to catch,) and drink the blood. Our food was turtle, and we used to take it by going out in small parties of six and seven in number, and wading through a creek, on the banks of which they congregated. Here we were in constant danger of our lives from the sharks that paddled slowly and stealthily up the creek; and on one occasion a poor fellow, too daring and adventurous, was seized and torn piecemeal among them. After the lapse of two weeks, fourteen of the crew agreed to take the long boat, with a single barrel of biscuits, with the solemn promise to touch at the first Island to which they came, if possible to procure aid, and return to us. Their parting shout was the last we ever heard of them. A day or two after they had left us, two of the crew picked up a barrel of spirits which had been washed ashore, and for some time kept it to themselves, and upon Spurze, the mate, discovering it, and upbraiding them with the selfishness of their conduct, they, in their inebriation, drew their knives and would have despatched him on the instant, had not some of us rushed to his rescue. The poor lady, the only female, suffered dreadfully, and notwithstanding we did all that was possible under the circumstances to alleviate her condition, and whilst she endeavored to bear up with seeming fortitude, it was evident her spirit was completely broken. With the canvass and spars of the wreck, we erected a sort of tent, where she was in some measure protected from the intense heat of a tropical sun. We had been three weeks on the Island, and our only drink was blood, and, for the last few days, the spirits which their associates and acquaintances.—He had long and had been secreted by the men and discovered by the mate, when, to our infinite joy, a fresh water spring was at last discovered, and one and all scoured away yelling like bedlamites with delight at the priceless Godsend. Week after week passed away, and still no sign of deliverance. To mark the days, we cut, like Crusoe, notches in a spar. At one time we were buoyed up with the hopes of rescue, at others, steeped in the lowest depths of wretchedness. In consequence of the nature of our diet many of our number suffered greatly from the diarrhoea, though no fatal consequences attended it. At the expiration of seventy days, our signal was discovered by a South Sea whaler, by which we were taken to Mahe, an Island. or rather a cluster of Islands, the Governor of which supplied us with necessaries, and forwarded us to the Cape, from whence we took passage to England, in a vessel that touched there shortly after our arrival."

THOUGHTS ABOUT THE POOR .- The simple idea of being cared for, has always appeared to me to be a very cheering one; besides this, the affection the poor have for me, is a strong engine where1122000

members on this paramount object. We fear this

neglect has been operating too long, and too exten-

rupting revivals, which have been frequently follow-

to us from inspiration, which says, "Awake, awake

put on thy strength O Zion: put on thy beautiful gar-

our attention to experimental and practical sanctifica-

interest are enlisting the warmest feelings of thou

cerning which, there is a variety of opinions enter-tained respecting the course to be pursued in relation

while vindicating our peculiar views, of manifesting

fested a disposition to co-operate in those meas-

Though the appointments of the last conference

for the district, caused for a few days considerable dissatisfaction in two or three instances, from a want

of due consideration of the principles of our itiner-

perfect mutual attachment, notwithstanding no alter-

greater embarrassment to the itinerancy, every suc-

ple have, is seeing the table spread.

rs and people on the district.

Yours in love, B. OTHEMAN. Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 22, 1837.

Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. BARNARD CIRCUIT, VT.

BROTHER BROWN-The Lord has been our helper this conference year, thus far. He has graciously visited this circuit with the outpouring of his Spirit.

Many of his dear children have been very much quickened, and led by his grace to seek for full retemption through the blood of the Lamb. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and about fifty profess to have obtained pardon by believing in Christ. Thirtyfive have joined on probation. Our prospects are still encouraging. May Heaven bless us more abundantly, and fill the world with his glory.

Amen and amen.
C. Cowing,

J. P. PROUTY, Barnard Circuit, Vt., Dec. 13, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CORINTH CIRCUIT, VT.

BR. BROWN-This is the second year of my labor on this barren and unfruitful soil. Last year my colon this barren and myself, through the gracious assistance afforded us from above, labored early and late, with zeal and perseverance, to clear the ground and prepare it for the seed of gospel grace. Thank Heaven, our labor has not been altogether in vain. The Lord of the harvest hath heard his needy ser-

vants' cry.

There have been during the present year twentyfive converted; fifteen reclaimed from a backslidden
state; and nineteen have joined us on trial, and others will, we expect, soon. Thus the desert has blossomed as the rose, and the barren ground, in some degree, hath become a fruitful field. A. T. BULLARD.

Corinth, Vt., Dec. 18, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MYSTIC, CONN.

Zion prospers in this place. Our old and young soldiers are warring a good warfare. Some have seized the crown of perfect love; others with eager step are pressing for the prize, while all are looking for more religion. Glory he to God for what he has done for the people of late. There are still those g us who desire salvation. O may they speedamong us who desire the price. ily find the pearl of great price.

Freeman Nutting.

Missionary.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

OREGON MISSION.

Reverend and dear Sir-It is with emotions of gratitude and pleasure that I now record the goodness of Almighty God which has brought us hither; and enter upon the duty of reporting our little company from these far distant shores. We arrived at Honolulu after a passage of 187 days from Boston. We were favored with health during our passage: the same blessing continues with us on shore. Our arrival here was retarded by frequent stops, which, I think, occasioned at least one month's detention. On our arrival here, we found the brethren, the missionaries of the American Board, standing on the shore, literally extending to us the hand of Christian followship and hospitality. Their carriages and carts were soon seen upon the beach to carry us and our effects to our quarters. On arriving, I learned that the company which sailed in the ship Hamilton, had left for the Columbia last April, after stopping about four months at the islands. I am happy to learn that Dr. White and his company, by their Christian deportment and industry, rendered their stay very desirable, and themselves both respected and useful during their stop at this place; and, as far as I can learn, there is a good degree of Christian sympathy reciprocated be-tween these missionaries and our brethren at the Oregon. My first inquiry on our arrival was for an opportunity of conveyance to Columbia river. In a few days we espied a sail standing off in the outer har-bor, which proved to be a bark from England, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, bound direct to Fort Vaganyana have succeeded in contracting for a passage for \$800. We expect to sail in one or two days from date; accommodations good. I recognize an overruling providence in all this.

I should be guilty of base ingratitude, should I here neglect to acknowledge the kindness shown us by the missionaries of the American Board. We find their hearts and their hands, their houses and pulpits congregation in this place average from 2,500 to 3,000. There are 250 above. 3,000. There are 250 church members. The number of church members on the several islands connected with this mission, exceeds a thousand. I think the missionaries are exerting a very salutary influence, calculated to improve both the moral and civil greatly facilitate this reformation, if our ministers, in both the president and the members may have a partcondition of this degraded people; whose "king is a child," not, indeed, in years and stature, but in those qualifications which are requisite to conduct the civil and political interests of this nation, and pursue such a policy at this time, as will secure the happiness of the people, and perpetuate the independence of the

Desiring an interest in your prayers, Yours affectionately, D. LESLIE. Honolulu, August 8, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON DISTRICT.

Br. Brown-After so long silence, I again send you a description of the state of our District. Notwithstanding our very great unworthiness, the Lord has graciously visited with the outpouring of his Hely Spirit, several of our societies during a few weeks and months past; and though we have not on any part of the district a sweeping reformation, yet we give glory to the great Shepherd, that he has not forgotten his people, or forsook his heritage.

The places which have been particularly visited

with a revival, are Dorchester, Charlestown, Glonces ter, Saugus, Andover, Maiden Centre, Marshfield, Pembroke and Duxbury. In the last two named places, the work of God has very recently commenced. Some other societies have had, and some are now enjoying refreshing seasons from the presence of the not, if our excellent Discipline be decidedly and afficetionately enforced, thereby securing the purity of the church, and the healthful state of our inc church, and the healthful state of our incomparable in-stitutions, (which is, by the blessing of God, one of the most effectual means to bring about and to continue a reformation) we shall see greater things than

I am happy to add, that the subject of the entire sanctification of believers has enlisted, though in too limited a degree, the attention of our preachers and people. Blessed be God, a few are witnesses by pernal experience that "the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin," while some are groaning for full redemption. O when will the church be fully awake to this subject? When will our people, and particularly our ministers, practically illustrate their belief in the sentiment of the great and good Wesley,— When the work of sanctification prevails in the church, there the worr of God goes on in all its branches." In some societies, the institution of Bands has been re-cently revived, and already has it proved a blessing. In many societies also, meetings are held weekly for the purpose of explaining the doctrine of a full sal-vation, relating personal experience, and pouring out united prayer for the blessing of perfect love. But alas, in some instances, it is extremely difficult to get any action, either on the part of preachers, or official

CONFERENCE RIGHTS.

ZION'S HERALD.

sively, in producing the moral dearth and declension BROTHER BROWN-I have been highly gratified with so evident in many of our churches on this district, he position recently assumed and ably maintained by the and through our conference; and also, speedily inter-Maine Wesleyan Journal, on the subject of conference ights. The following are extracts from editorials in ed with greater declensions than what preceded hat paper, of Nov. 25, and Dec. 9. Will you have the them. O that we might listen to that voice, coming oodness to lay them before your readers?

"The General Conference we regard as the prima ments, O Jerusalem, the holy city: shake thyself from the dust: arise and sit down, O Jerusalem." Perry body, and the one to which ALL the clergy are ultimately amenable. The bishop we regard as an executive officer, having limited trusts with regard to himhaps there never was a period in the history of our church when we were more loudly called upon to turn character, and excepting also the appointment of the preachers, and general oversight of their character. But be has no control over an annual conference. His on, than at the present time. Subjects of absorbing sands, both in and out of the church; subjects conduty in that body is limited to order, and the will of the conference—and perhaps also cases of law, when submitted to him. But, it may be asked, what if the to them, by the great and good on both sides of the question. When we consider too, the great danger, conference refuse to go forward in the regular business of its session? We answer, the conference in such a case is not responsible to the bishop, but to the tempers opposite to the principles of the gospel, inju-GENERAL CONFERENCE, where all its business is regrious to the peace of the church, and subversive of brotherly love—danger did 1 say? Would to God annual conferences leave their proper work, it is the ularly examined at every session of that body. If the hese evils had not more than commenced to show bishop's duty to admonish them; but if they persist in themselves! Who is there among us but must see, their course, he is under obligation to put to vote any that nothing but universal holiness can save us? We question that the conference may require of him; but must have more holy hearts, more holy tongues, and in such cases,—and indeed in every other—the bishop more holy hands, lifted up without wrath or doubting, or we shall see before long, our Zion rent in annual conferences. Indeed, was it ever heard, that a bishop was called in question for the doing of annu-Our financial concerns have suffered very much by al conferences! These bodies pass in review before the depression of business in the country. I think however, that with a few exceptions, we have made ops were never yet criminated for an act of the annusome improvement in this department of our economy, very little it is true, compared to what ought to should ever have been so regarded; and it probably st be, and we trust will be; yet we thank God, never would have been but from the apprel and take courage for renewed effort. In one instance, danger which our worthy superintendents have indul-

and take contage in renewal and in the funds designed in, on the slave question, ficient to a considerable amount in the support of ficient to a considerable amount in the support of Again, we place the question on the ground that, if their minister, voted to discontinue the preaching, unless the deficiency was made up in one week; and ference, the annual conferences are MUCH MORE SO. though comparatively a poor society, with a prompt- Indeed, the annual conferences are the proper judiness that is no small proof of their attachment to the cial, or judging and executive organ of the General loctrines and institutions of our church, came for- Conference during its interim. Perhaps we might ward with the amount required. While however, say justly, that the annual conferences are the Genethere are some rare cases of such decision on the part ral Conference, with surrendered trusts, which they of those who have the management of our temporal take back again at the session of that primary body, affairs, attended with a well organized system, there by their representatives. That is, all the annual conare others of a most lamentable laxity, and neglect of ferences, in their representatives, become a General all system. Many are the excuses and pleas urged; Conference once in four years, again invested with but I confess it has ever appeared to me, that, instead their surrendered rights. To say, therefore, that our of such pleas, repeated as they are from year to year, Presidents are the only organs of the General Conferit would be far more honorable to resolve to disconence, during the interim of that body, is to assume tinue the preaching, until they had moral courage what is not contemplated in the economy of Metho enough to adopt efficient measures to secure the sup-port of its temporal expenses, and the people mani-by no ecclesiastical body whatever." * * * *

> The above extracts are from the Journal of the 25th of November, and the following are from the same paper of the 9th inst.

Speaking of the course which the Christian Advocate and Journal has taken on the subject of conference rights, ancy, yet they have resulted in the most cordial and the editor remarks:

"If the above remarks are just, the annual conferation has been made; and I believe there has not ences are the sole judges of their acts in their associbeen a period for a number of years, when so general ate capacity, during the time when the General Conatisfaction has been manifested by the people toference is not in session; in their individual characward the preachers stationed among them, as during ter it is not always thus. And the annual conferenthe present year; and to the honor of our people on the district, it should be published, that for two years ces, become the great and paramount agents of the General Conference, in carrying forward its purposes past, they have consented to dispense with their privand plans of operation. And if they err, or wilfully lege of sending petitions to Conference for preachers betray their trust, or persue a course inimical to the by name; nor do they regret that they have dispeninterests of the general body, there can be no action had against them as such, till the ensuing General sed with a right which, in a system like ours, so per-Conference, when and where they may be impeached by the bishop, or any one else."

"But we must not disguise that we differ from that fectly dissimilar to all others, has been associated with so many evils to the church, and is causing

eeding year.
The attendance of our people upon class-meetings, periodical-essentially differ on a most important subject-one that concerns every Methodist clergyman in is very far from being what it ought to be; yet I think the United States—and one that may affect, vitally, there is some reformation, both in the manner of conthe leading peculiarity of the great body—we mean

ducting these very useful means of grace, and in some its Itinoracy.

societies, of the number who attend them. We are

"The views that we laid down in a previous numocieties, of the number who attend them. We are making an effort to have class-meetings restored to her have assumed to the Advocate north was restored. opened by long singing—long praying, and a long ex-opened by long singing—long praying, and a long ex-hortation, followed by a long speech by each mem-ber,—the leader, after stating briefly the exercise of ties during the interim of the General Conference; and his own mind, asks a few pertinent questions of every one; and instead of continuing the meeting two or three hours, to conclude in one hour; and instead other. The Advocate assumes a different doctrine of visiting members after they have been absent six one, that, in our estimation, is at war with the general months, or one or two years, to make them such a policy of our church, and chartered rights. The edvisit when their absence is continued two or three iter of that paper thus lays down the general princiweeks successively. And to render this duty prac- ples of Conference action. His remarks areticable on the part of the leader, our motto is small there are some things which it is the duty of the conclasses. I say we are making an effort toward all ferences to do. Some things they may do; others this; but such is the power of confirmed habit, that I fear it will be a long time, before practice will be to do.' And of the whole of these he speaks thus:—

brought to the proper standard. I believe it would "In either doing a thing or preventing its being done, conformity with the directions of Discipline, should the president in presenting it or putting the question, "diligently examine each leader with all possible exactness, concerning his method of meeting his class, it, the president in declining to put it, and the conference at least once a quarter."

We are also attempting to make our general class, or church meetings more interesting and profitable: having the church on such occasions, (after the usual business) addressed on some Christian principle and is presented to them are their action, the president has no business) addressed on some Christian principle and duty in the common affairs of worldly, as well as religious life. In order to effect, if possible, a uniformity in the mode of receiving persons into full mem- at that point all responsibility on the part of the confer

bership, and bringing to trial accused members, we ence ceases." are adopting certain regulations, some of which are, From what we can glean from the whole article-Without it is indispensably necessary, never have a which may be found upon our first page-we believe member of the quarterly-meeting conference, on a he maintains that the 'balance of power,' or 'balance committee for the trial of an accused member; and check,' lies in this: If the bishop present business for always have minutes kept and preserved of the trial, action, the conference may decline acting: If the contogether with all the charges, specifications, and testumony, so that in the event of an appeal, the case decline acting, and therefore overrule it—in which may be fairly presented to the quarterly-meeting con- case the conference cannot act upon it. And that the bishop has the sole right of presenting the regular We intend to make use of some method to lead our people to a due preparation for the celebra- those cases where the bishop and conference do not tion of the Lord's supper, by having either preparathink alike. If this be the doctrine avowed by the tory lectures, or proper notice given on the Sabbath editor, we differ from him very materially. And he previous, with suitable remarks. How much it is to will allow us to present to him the following reasons be regretted, that this has been so long delayed, and for this difference.

with a few exceptions, the only notice our peo- "Before however proceeding to state our objections to his construction of Discipline, we wish to state Some of our societies, both in the city and in oth- more definitely the question at issue between us. Let Lord. The prospects of our new church, at the Blosson Street Station, are very flattering: a number of zeal and liberality which reflect much credit and may properly be the duties of the bishop when in consouls having within a few days past, been brought out honor upon them; and which we have no doubt will, ference (for when without they have nothing to do honor upon them; and which we have no doubt will, with him) when both parties may be agreed: nor what if other things are attended to, result in a great bless- with him) when both parties may be agreed: nor what ing on their interests at home. It would in my hum-ble opinion, be a great improvement, if we should der the same circumstances. But the true and only appoint in all our societies, two or more persons, both question at issue between us will be, Who is to be hales and females, as missionary collectors, who JUDGE when they disagree? And the question is not, should be authorized to obtain all the money they can, Who is to be the ultimate judge: for it will be conced and make their report to the Treasurer every quarter, ed on all hands, that the ultimate judge is the Gene and then the monthly contributions could be dispensed with; this is the method which has obtained so extensively among the Wesleyans in England, and which, under God, is the great secret of their prover-likely engages in secret of their prover-likely engages in secret of their prover-likely engages. bial success in raising supplies for their missions ;- ence? We know that their duties, many of them more it is thought than the collections obtained at the are laid down in the Discipline, so plain that on visits of the general secretaries. I have been thus would think a mistake could not occur. But who is articular with the design to awaken a fresh attention to judge of Discipline, and those cases where the duto the subjects referred to, in the minds of our preach- ties are inferred from the nature of the organization and by implication from the Discipline? And espec With respect to the Sunday School cause, we hope iaily, Who is to decide when the conference disagree the late Convention will prove to be amongst us, a with the bishop—disagree upon what is the will of new era in the history of this heaven-honored institution: and this doubtless will be the case, if the reso- the annual conferences.

lutions adopted on that occasion, are carried into "Now we answer, it must be, either the bishop of ractical effect. I do entreat every minister, superthe conference. And there must be a general law tendent and teacher on the district, to cut out of the one that will apply in all cases where they differ paper those resolutions, and put them in some eligi- Either the bishop has the controlling voice, or the ble place, where they may daily arrest their attention. conference has. For it will be understood that they may differ at every turn. Scarcely a conference could cur, without having many questions of this char-

acter come up. Now we take the ground that in all | they "will not be sustained," even by the bishops themcases, where conference action is needed—and the conference must be judge of this till the ensuing General

The above extracts speak in a language that cannot be Conference—the conference is the sole judge, and al-

ways has the controlling voice.

"In offering our reasons for this opinion, we naturally inquire, which opinion most accords with the design and genius of Methodism?—with its general usage?-with the writings of those who have arisen for the defence of our Episcopacy?-and with the obvious meaning of the language conveying the chartered rights in the Discipline?

"But lest we might seem over-confident, we concede that the Discipline, and usage, in a very limited extent, are capable of two constructions; one of which favors the authority and controlling influence of the bishop-and the other would give the control to the annual conferences. But we give our voice for the annual conferences; and assign as reasons for our opinion—

"1. The opposite doctrine gives the superintendent the cutire control over every thing that an annual conference may have to do with. We except nothing. We must at least provide for frailty in man, in every organization to be controlled by him. This is usually done. We will therefore suppose the superintendent disposed to do wrong, and withhold from the conference its proper business—and disposed also to decline acting upon every thing suggested by the conference.

What would be the result, if the doctrine were true that the bishop was to decide? and had the power, as the Advocate states, of withholding the proper business of the conference? and also of declining to act on business presented by the conference? No man could be examined—no man ordained—no fiscal concerns transacted-nor a single act of conference performed, whether it relates to the cause of missions—
to the superannuated preachers—widows and orphans arranged, that they can be easily separated. Mark this, petrine would put into the hands of the Episcopacy of your business. the moral character of all the clergy, in all the conferences in the United States: because if displeased at any one, as above intimated, the bishop can, at any annual conference, refuse his case a hearing—and refuse putting the question of an appeal to the General Conference, and there is no redress: so that he would will make it the duty of the Agent, after the 1st of Jan, be entirely cut off from the privileges guaranteed to him by the General Conference.

"2. Moreover, it puts into the hands of the super-

intendents, did they agree upon the measure, the power of dissolving the whole organized body of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By refusing or declining to act on the elections for delegates to the General Conference of the subscribers have driven them to it.

Delinquent subscribers will have ample opportunity rai Conference—a power according to the Advocate, between the present time and the 1st of Jan., to settle which they have—they could prevent a General Confor the Herald, and thus prevent the performance of an ference; and by declining to either present or receive unpleasant duty on the part of the Agent. business, they could prevent from acting all the annual conferences. So that, by a single concert, the whole body could be checked at once, if not destroyed. Now we believe it impossible either to fairly con strue our Discipline thus, or make our clergy receive such doctrine, either east, west, north or south. Nay we believe it impossible to make the superintendents either receive, believe or practice upon it. They would, neither as a whole, nor in any instance, on re flection, assume such power, nor hold it, if given to them. They have too much knowledge of human nature and human corruption, and human events in

the history of the church, to think of it. cipline does not contemplate, in every exigence, that a bishop is essential to the regular business of an annual conference. It provides, that if the bishop is not present at the annual conference, he may by letter appoint the presiding elder to preside in his stead.-But if this is not done, -- by refusal or otherwise, -- the conference may elect its own president for the time being. We say therefore, here is one exigency, when the annual conference is permitted to provide its own president. We will not say that it has the right—but we may ask, could they not do this in case the bishop should be present, but should refuse to act on all cases, and refuse also to provide any substitute. We think they might. And we believe this is the spirit of our now, that many of these hymns, so finely adapted to re-

"4. We base our fourth reason upon a circumwill be immediately brought into use.

All the our standard tunes have been retained, and or Methodism that her Episcopacy differed in some degree from that of the English and Roman churches. The difference contended for by our writers, is, that our bishops have less power—and that the term Bishop and Episcopacy is applied by us to designate an aimed, to the extent of their ability, to make it, in the effice rather than one or more individuals possessing an inherent power above the rest of the clergy.* They have contended that our bishops have no con- We believe it to be a fault of most tune books, that trol whatever,' from Episcopacy, over an annual con- too large a portion of them is taken up with long anference. In a word, that all essential to that office is delegated by the hands of the Presbyters. Now, although we do not agree in every respect with the mode of reasoning usually adopted by us in this matter, yet we do believe that whatever the bishops have, peculiar to their office, is delegated to them by the Genward Conference of the property of them is taken up with long and thems, difficult of performance. Such anthems are only occasionally used, and in some places, not used at all.—

They detract, therefore, from the value of a book. In the Harmonist, there are three hundred and thirty-two pages of methods of the property eral Conference. And according to Rowe and others, tunes on a page, and in no instance does a tune occup on constitutional law, modes of determining the more than one page. Many of the tunes are also so armeaning of covenants, agreements of social bodies, ranged, that a part, or the whole of the hymn is inserted &c., whatever is not delegated, and cannot be deduct-ed from the words of the delegated trust, is reserved School, as it is necessary singers should become familiar to the controlling body.

—this power to withhold business—if the bishop become perverse or disagree with the conference—and the longest of which makes only four pages. to decline acting on any business presented by the annual conference, exist; the fact must be found in our Discipline; else it is not theirs. Let it rest where tune, there are two stanzas inserted in the music. stated. What then are the facts in the case? Our tively, and each metre is by itself. the connexion at large. His duty in the annual conerences is thus set down.

term we have no guide but analogy.

"2. To fix the Appointments of Preachers.

when these bodies are not in session, he has power to which is soon to be issued.

change, receive, and suspend preachers. "The above we believe is all that is expressly stated in our Discipline, as falling under the control of a to the beauty of appearance, and presenting the same Bishop in an Annual Conference—and during the interim of that body: excepting perhaps the appoint-

"His general duties are thus spoken of:

ment of a committee.

of the church. "3. To ordain bishops, elders, and deacons. need not attempt a defence. No common mind, we suspect, will be able to discover it, if it exists; bu

against the doctrine. Now to pretend that a bishop possesses power which, by a little perverseness, may annihilate, at single blow, all these rights, and scatter our Confe ences to the winds, levelling in its way, by refusing act on elections, even our General Conference, is a ta upon our credulity, of which we, at present, are inc

that fact alone would furnish prima facie evidence

" *A Bishop of the English Church, in this country only a vetoing power in their conventions. But in is case, both convention and Bishop may speak—and spk publicly. But if the Advocate be true, our Bishops ny crush a proposition without action. This the other Bhop does not pretend to. But we believe our writers, hory, Bangs, and others, have invariably contended than Bishops have no control over an Annual Conference.

Brother Cox closes his able strictures upon the " c

misunderstood. In a comprehensive and common sense manner, the whole subject is set in a clear light. In

speaking out thus boldly and timely, the editor has done himself honor, and the cause of Methodism an important service. Brother Cox has hit the nail on the head-and that too with heavy blows.

The doctrines of the Advocate, I am confident, will not go down with the Methodist community. The subject of conference rights is beginning to be understood-and of O. SCOTT. course received.

Lowell, Dec. 20, 1837.

ZION'S HERALD.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having relinquished the agency for Zion's Herald, the Rev. D. S. King has been appointed

[] All communications designed for publication should

Whenever communications are made to both the Editor and the Agent in the same letter, let them be so or the trial of a preacher who was suffering unjust-ly from the cruel aspersions of the world. The above er, you increase our liability to mislay and overlook a part

> NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The Directors of the 1838, to publish in the Herald, the names of those persons who owe for 18 months or more.

It is with extreme reluctance they have concluded to

between the present time and the 1st of Jan., to settle

The names of persons who discontinue without paying up arrearages, will also be published.

THE HARMONIST.

We adverted, some weeks since, in a few words, to this publication. The present is a new edition, re vised, improved, and greatly enlarged, and "adapted to every variety of metre in the Methodist Hymn Book."-There is no hymn book extant, which embraces such a rich variety of metres as the Methodist hymn book, many of which are the choicest hymns in the English lan "3. We will add, as another reason, that our Dis- guage. With a book containing a sufficient variety of tunes for these hymns, and of the right character, the singing in the Methodist Episcopal Church may be made more edifying and delightful, than in any other. Great pains have been taken in the present edition, to adapt the Harmonist to our hymn book, and we believe with much

The deficiency of the preceding editions, which was an insufficient number of tunes for particular metre hymns, has been in this, completely remedied, there being an addition of more than fifty particular metre hymn tunes. There are in our hymn book more than three hundred hymns in particular metre. We earnestly hope ligious worship, but which have so long remained unused,

with words beside those set to the tune. There are, "If, then, this control over the annual conferences however, fifty pages of sentences and occasional pieces,

does not rest with the bishops, unless so The particular metre tunes follow each other con-

Discipline limits the duty of the bishops to the following cases, which are apparently divided into three been laid aside, and figures, which are truly significant parts: first, his duty in the annual conference—his of the thing intended, are used throughout the work—duty during the interval of that body—and his gene. The figures 3-4 meaning that three fourths of a semiral duty, or that which requires him to superintend breve fill a measure—2-2, two halves fill a measure, &c. Not only the number of the metre is attached to each "1. He is to preside. And for the meaning of the bern we have no guide but analogy.

"1. He is to preside. And for the meaning of the best in each line is also added. Both of these directory terms are, as we understand, to be placed at the head of "3. In the interval of the Annual Conferences, exch particular metre hymn in the new pulpit hymn book,

Many of the tunes which occupied two pages in the

Respecting the mechanical execution of the work, we camot speak in too high terms. All the musical charac-"1. He is to travel through the connection at large. ters are of a beautiful form, and are arranged with skill "2. To oversee the spiritual and temporal business and taste. The notes are placed sufficiently contiguous to each other to preserve a good appearance, and yet be easy to read. The paper is firm, and so is the binding. Now we confess ourselves unable to perceive, ei- On the whole, we recommend it to our people, as decither in express words or in principles, that can be fairly dedly the best book extant for their use. It may be had deduced from the text, any power like that contended in any quantity, both the round and angular notes, of D. for by the Advocate. And until it is deduced, we S. King, No. 32 Washington street.

> Congress has power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but the possession of power is one thingthe proper use of that power is another and a very different thing:

"Tis excellent to have a giant's strength,
But oh, 'tis tyrannous to use it like a giant."

The misuse of a power, may be as great an abuse as its usurpation .- Atlas

Very well. And what will the Atlas say respecting the gag-law recently passed by the House, in manifes violation of the Constitution, and of the freedom of speech? The Southern members had no arguments to offer in reply to Mr. Slade, and so, having a "giant's strength," or having the most strength, they put their hand upon his mouth. Is there any "tyranny" in this? While they belittle themselves by such conduct, they do, on the whole, hasten the abolition of slavery.

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AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

DECEMBER 27, 1837.

There appear to have been no revolutional in Upper Canada, except at Toronto. Grea however, prevails. Hon. M. S. Bidwell, la the House, has been ordered by the govern the Province, and has arrived at Buffalo. Jo

Esq., of Hamilton, has been accested for hig The militia at Kingston have turned out of 520 to resist the insurrection. It is rep radicals have taken possession of the Court don district. Mr. Jesse Lloyd has been sh

vincial parliament was summoned to meet Mr. M'Kenzie has escaped from the Pronow, with Dr. Rolph and others, collecting at Navy Island, two miles above Chippewa 300 men, 900 stand of arms, two or three fie a large quantity of ammunition. In Lower Canada the Government have

apprehending several of the Patriot leaders wards had been offered. Dr. Wolfred Neil while making his way to the States. He w out with fatigue, having been seven days in He died in prison on the 15th, in consequen terings. On the 12th, twenty-five prisoners high treason were brought to Montreal and Gen. Brown and Mr. Papineau were m having effected their escape to Vermont after and nights passed in the woods. Gen. B. h arrested at Middlebury, ostensibly for debt, would not suffer him to be imprisoned.

Sir John Colborne proceeded on the 13 stache and Grand Brule, with 2000 men. St. Eustache the 14th, and soon dislodged t who were occupying the church, the nur presbytery. These three buildings and houses were burnt, 80 of the rebels were

The Montreal Herald of the 18th states t forces have been routed at Grand Brule,-t St. Scholastique and St. Therese have been that the troops have returned to Montreal. The Governor of New York has issued a

calling upon the citizens of that State to ret interference in the struggle now going on Provinces. There is, however, a great e Buffalo in favor of the patriots. The citize donations for their aid, and some are enlisting There have been four meetings at Buffale

pose of encouraging the Canada patriots. Argus states that on the evening of the 12t was present and addressed the meeting, and with immense applause.

PETITIONS .- A request was made in o the postage be paid on the petitions sent to the dressed to the Legislature, for a law to p Meetings. But on the very first which to pay 25 cents. The petition was folded as a wrapper, as a newspaper generally is; bu ed by the Post Master here, and being con pieces of paper, 25 cents was charged. There is no necessity of expense of postag

In most cases, they may be rent by private An opportunity will soon be offered in ev sending them by the representatives.

THE FLOWER FADED .- A short menioi tine Cuvier, daughter of Baron Cuvier; wit by John Angell James. New York, D. Ap Baron Cuvier, the father of Miss Cuvier, testant Peer of France, who by the force of gence and virtue, rose from a comparatively gin, to be one of the most distinguished me times." Clementine was his only daughte the age of 22.

In the perusal of this little volume, we w to learn, that such a purely evangelical rel ter was formed in France. We knew th many Protestants there, but our impression been, that their religion was of a speculati character. The following extracts breath

religious sentiment, rarely exceeded. "My heart has at length felt what my understood—the sacrifice of Christ answ wishes, and meets all the wants of my soul have been enabled to embrace with ardor ions, my heart enjoys a sweet and incompanity. Formerly, I vaguely assured myself, ful God would pardon me; but now I feel to tained that pardon me; but now I feel t tained that pardon; that I obtain it every mexperience inexpressible delight in seeking of the cross. My heart is full, and it is now the angelic song,—Glory to God in the hig earth, good will to men."

"When I compare the calm and peace wh est and most in:perceptible degree of faith soul, with all the world alone can give of jo r glory, I feel that the least in the kingdom hundred times more blessed than the grea elevated of the men of the world."

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday, Dec. 18 .- Mr. Wal sey, presented a memorial remonstrating ag nexation of Texas, which was laid on the then presented one, praying for the abolition

the District of Columbia. Mr. Grundy made a motion to lay it on withdrew it, at the request of Mr. Clay, wh he thought it would be better to send thes the Committee on the District, and get a

"Mr. Calhoun spoke with contempt of the going this question with abolitionists, and the petitions originated in a wild fanaticist terly disregards all law and constitution.
Mr. Swift, and Mr. Prentiss of Vt., bore t

the feeling in favor of abolition was on the in their constituents, and that it had been ex-course of Southern gentlemen in regard to at had been sent to Congress.

Mr. Roane of Virginia, a member of the (the District of Columbia, expressed his dete go into no discussion respecting that subject mittee or elsewhere. He hoped the petiti

n the table.

Davis of Massachusetts, confirmed to of Messrs. Prentiss and Swift, as to the in abolitionists, and its cause. If you wish to tionists, he said, just go on and pursue the cou adonted "

The memorial was laid on the table-yeas Senate. Tuesday, Dec. 19 .- Mr. Swift presented a report and resolutions, adopted by ture of that State, protesting against the Texas to the Union, and against the admi State whose constitution tolerates the eximestic slavery-affirming the power of Con ish slavery and the slave trade in the Distr bia, and in the territories of the United Sta to prohibit the slave trade between the diff

and requesting the representatives, and in Senators from Vermont, to use their efforts report and resolutions into effect. Mr. King of Alabama considered the paper an infamous libel and insult to the whole Sou houn remarked that it now was to be determ we were longer to remain in our present sta er our blest and happy Union was to be see of violence. He said that the State of

struck a deep and heavy blow to the very confederacy. Mr. Swift of Vermont subsequently presnumber of petitions on the same subject, wh

ey "will not be sustained," even by the bishops them-

lves! The above extracts speak in a language that cannot be isunderstood. In a comprehensive and common sense anner, the whole subject is set in a clear light. In eaking out thus boldly and timely, the editor has done miself honor, and the cause of Methodism an important rvice. Brother Cox has hit the nail on the head-and at too with heavy blows.

The doctrines of the Advocate, I am confident, will not down with the Methodist community. The subject of onference rights is beginning to be understood-and of O. SCOTT. ourse received. Lowell, Dec. 20, 1837.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1837.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having relinquished the agency for Zion's Herald, the Rev. D. S. King has been appointed Agent, and the office is removed to the Methodist Book Store, 32 Washington street. D. H. ELA.

All communications designed for publication should be directed to Wm. C. BROWN, Editor of Zion's Herald; and all communications on business to DEXTER S. KING, Agent for Zion's Herald.

Whenever communications are made to both the Editor and the Agent in the same letter, let them be so arranged, that they can be easily separated. Mark this. If you write one communication upon the back of anoth-er, you increase our liability to mislay and overlook a part of your business.

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS .- The Directors of the Boston Wesleyan Association have passed a vote, which will make it the duty of the Agent, after the 1st of Jan., 1838, to publish in the Herald, the names of those persons who owe for 18 months or more.

It is with extreme reluctance they have concluded adopt this method, but the continual remissness of many

subscribers have driven them to it. Delinquent subscribers will have ample opportunity between the present time and the 1st of Jan., to settle for the Herald, and thus prevent the performance of an unpleasant duty on the part of the Agent.

The names of persons who discontinue without paying up arrearages, will also be published.

THE HARMONIST.

We adverted, some weeks since, in a few words, to this publication. The present is a new edition, revised, improved, and greatly enlarged, and "adapted to every variety of metre in the Methodist Hymn Book."-There is no hymn book extant, which embraces such a rich variety of metres as the Methodist hymn book, many of which are the choicest hymns in the English language. With a book containing a sufficient variety of tunes for these hymns, and of the right character, the singing in the Methodist Episcopal Church may be made more edifying and delightful, than in any other. Great pains have been taken in the present edition, to adapt the Harmonist to our hymn book, and we believe with much

The deficiency of the preceding editions, which was an insufficient number of tunes for particular metre hymns, has been in this, completely remedied, there being an addition of more than fifty particular metre hymn tunes. There are in our hymn book more than three hundred hymns in particular metre. We earnestly hope now, that many of these hymns, so finely adapted to religious worship, but which have so long remained unused, will be immediately brought into use.

All the old standard tunes have been retained, and

many choice ones added from modern European collections, while few have been written expressly for the work. In short, the committee who prepared the work, aimed, to the extent of their ability, to make it, in the broadest sense of the word, an useful publication, and such we are confident it will prove to be.

We believe it to be a fault of most tune books, that too large a portion of them is taken up with long anthems, difficult of performance. Such anthems are only occasionally used, and in some places, not used at all .-They detract, therefore, from the value of a book. In the Harmonist, there are three hundred and thirty-two pages of metre tunes, probably three-fourths of which contain two tunes on a page, and in no instance does a tune occupy more than one page. Many of the tunes are also so arranged, that a part, or the whole of the hymn is inserted with the tune. This is always an advantage to a Singing d School, as it is necessary singers should become familiar with words beside those set to the tune. There are, however, fifty pages of sentences and occasional pieces,

the longest of which makes only four pages. There are many improvements made in this edition, which cannot fail to make it valuable. In almost every

tune, there are two stanzas inserted in the music.

The particular metre tunes follow each other consecutively, and each metre is by itself. v- The old characters used to designate common time have

ee been laid aside, and figures, which are truly significant is of the thing intended, are used throughout the work .e- The figures 3-4 meaning that three fourths of a semibreve fill a measure-2-2, two halves fill a measure, &c. Not only the number of the metre is attached to each of the particular metre tunes, but the number of sylla-Hes in each line is also added. Both of these directory terms are, as we understand, to be placed at the head of es, each particular metre hymn in the new pulpit hymn book, to which is soon to be issued.

Many of the tunes which occupied two pages in the las edition, are compressed into one in this; thus adding a to the beauty of appearance, and presenting the same amount of matter in less bulk.

Respecting the mechanical execution of the work, we camot speak in too high terms. All the musical characge. lers are of a beautiful form, and are arranged with skill cas and taste. The notes are placed sufficiently contiguous to each other to preserve a good appearance, and yet be

easy to read. The paper is firm, and so is the binding. On the whole, we recommend it to our people, as deciirly dedly the best book extant for their use. It may be had deal in any quantity, both the round and angular notes, of D. we S. KING, No. 32 Washington street.

Congress has power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but the possession of power is one thingthe proper use of that power is another and a very differ

ent thing :

"Tis excellent to have a giant's strength,
But oh, 'tis tyrannous to use it like a giant." The misuse of a power, may be as great an abuse as its

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the gag-law recently passed by the House, in manifest violation of the Constitution, and of the freedom of speech The Southern members had no arguments to offer in reply to Mr. Slade, and so, having a " giant's strength," or having the most strength, they put their hand upon his mouth. Is there any "tyranny" in this? While they belittle themselves by such conduct, they do, on the whole, hasten the abolition of slavery.

The war in Florida is said to be ended at last.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

DECEMBER 27, 1837.

There appear to have been no revolutionary movements in Upper Canada, except at Toronto. Great excitement, however, prevails. Hon. M. S. Bidwell, late Speaker of the House, has been ordered by the government to leave posed of, the Province, and has arrived at Buffalo. John G. Parker, Esq., of Hamilton, has been accested for high treason.

The militia at Kingston have turned out to the number of 520 to resist the insurrection. It is reported that the they would, which they must, follow up. It was no hostalicals have taken possession of the Court House in London district. Mr. Jesse Lloyd has been shot. The Provincial parliament was summoned to meet on the 21st.

Mr. M'Kenzie has escaped from the Province, and is a large quantity of ammunition.

wards had been offered. Dr. Wolfred Neilson was taken, wards had been offered. Dr. Wolfred Neilson was taken, while making his way to the States. He was much worn then be fully investigated.—Atlas. out with fatigue, having been seven days in the woods .-He died in prison on the 15th, in consequence of his sufterings. On the 12th, twenty-five prisoners charged with high treason were brought to Montreal and committed.

Gen. Brown and Mr. Papineau were more fortunate, and nights passed in the woods. Gen. B. has since been motions to be out of order. We quote again from the Atlas. screeted at Middlebury, ostensibly for debt, but the people

The Montreal Herald of the 18th states that the patriot forces have been routed at Grand Brule,-that St. Benoit.

was present and addressed the meeting, and was greeted he could well understand with immense applause.

ed by the Post Master here, and being composed of two of order, and a motion to adjourn was carried. pieces of paper, 25 cents was charged.

There is no necessity of expense of postage to any one. An opportunity will soon be offered in every town, of was taken?]

by John Angell James. New York, D. Appleton & Co. tion whatever shall be had thereon. Baron Cuvier, the father of Miss Cuvier, "was a Pro-testant Peer of France, who by the force of genius, dilithe age of 22.

to learn, that such a purely evangelical religious charac- ern members. ter was formed in France. We knew that there were many Protestants there, but our impression has always religious sentiment, rarely exceeded.

"My heart has at length felt what my mind has long understood—the sacrifice of Christ answers to all the wishes, and meets all the wants of my soul; and since I have been enabled to embrace with ardor all its provisions, my heart enjoys a sweet and incomparable tranquility. Formerly, I vaguely assured myself, that a merciful God would pardon me; but now I feel that I have obtained the respective of the communication on our outside, head-ed "Preachers' Meeting," is a cheering notice of a revival at Springfield, in this State. We hope to hear further from that place soon. Such news is highly acceptable. file God would pardon me; but now I feel that I have obtained that pardon; that I obtain it every moment; and I experience inexpressible delight in seeking it at the foot of the cross. My heart is full, and it is now I understand day School Libraries. By the author of "The Lindwoods," "Poor Rich Man," &c. New York: Harper &

When I compare the calm and peace which the smallelevated of the men of the world."

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday, Dec. 18 .- Mr. Wall of New Jernexation of Texas, which was laid on the table. He gin in ill-will, and the continuance of which, is directly then presented one, praying for the abolition of slavery in calculated to foster it. the District of Columbia.

Mr. Grundy made a motion to lay it on the table, but

"Mr. Calhoun spoke with contempt of the idea of argoing this question with abolitionists, and declared that the petitions originated in a wild fanaticism, which utlerly disregards all law and constitution.

their constituents, and that it had been excited by the course of Southern gentlemen in regard to the petitions that had been sent to Congress.

Mr. Roane of Virginia, a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, expressed his determination to go into no discussion respecting that subject, in the com-mittee or elsewhere. He hoped the petitions would be . Davis of Massachusetts, confirmed the testimony

Messrs. Prentiss and Swift, as to the increase of the lolitionists, and its cause. If you wish to make abolitionists, he said, just go on and pursue the course you have

Texas to the Union, and against the admission of any State whose constitution tolerates the existence of domestic slavery—affirming the power of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of the United States; and also delay the values of the sufferers had become weak.

of violence. He said that the State of Vermont had ferers, and brought them safely

Mr. Swift of Vermont subsequently present ed, and we recommend the same subject, which were relighted.

lt is worth a walk to the river to see where the boat.

House. Wednesday, Dec. 20. Mr. Slade of Vermont | presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and made a speech. After having spoken of the manner in which former petitions were dis-

" He said his constituents were not to be thus gagged. Their action upon this subject was not to be thus suppressed. With them it was not a matter merely of ya pathy and feeling; it was a matter of principle, which principles of freedom and of humanity, of which they had taken hold, and of which they would not relinquish their grasp. He said this, because he wished gentlemen to understand how this matter stood with his constituents. now, with Dr. Rolph and others, collecting a patriot force at Navy Island, two miles above Chippewa. They have at Navy Island, two miles above Chippewa. They have and useless attempt, in which they were at present en gaged. This subject must be met, and grappled with large quantity of ammunition.

Let the House, then, meet it in a manly way. It was a thing to be discussed. The House must reason about it, sprehending several of the Patriot leaders for whom rewhole subject to be referred to a select Committee, with

He was interrupted by Mr. Legare of South Carolina, who broke out into a most passionate and violent declama tion, warning Mr. S. not to proceed. Efforts were made by Southern members to arrest Mr. S. by calling him to order, but the Speaker decided that he was in order .having effected their escape to Vermont after several days Others moved adjournments, but the Speaker decided the

and nights passed in the weekly and highly passed in the weekly passed in the Alass.

"Mr. Slade continued, and maintained that all the evils of slavery,—which he dwelt upon at some length,—grew out of, and were natural and necessary results from, the monstrous proposition that man could have properly in man. This idea, he maintained, was not only repudiated by religion, but he proceeded to read from the Alass.

"Mr. Slade continued, and maintained that all the evils of slavery,—which he dwelt upon at some length,—grew out of, and were natural and necessary results from, the monstrous proposition that man could have properly in man. This idea, he maintained, was not only repudiated by religion, but he proceeded to read from the Alass. who were occupying the church, the humbery, and the presbytery. These three buildings and two dwelling houses were burnt, 80 of the rebels were killed, and 100 of the inalienable liberty of man, was made the foundation of our own independence, and the basis of our system of government. These doctrines were now denied as mere theoretical fancies, of no practical application. We did not think so, when we had occasion to vindicate our own forces have been routed at Grand Bruie,—that St. Benott, St. Scholastique and St. Therese have been burned, and that the troops have returned to Montreal.

The Governor of New York has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of that State to refrain from any interference in the struggle now going on in the British interference in the struggle now going now goi Provinces. There is, however, a great excitement at in 1804, upon the subject of slavery in the State of Vir-Buffalo in favor of the patriots. The citizens are making ginfa, and the efforts he had made to procure its abolition Buffalo in favor of the patriots. The citizens are making donations for their aid, and some are enlisting as soldiers.

There have been four meetings at Buffalo for the purpose of encouraging the Canada patriots. The Albany Argus states that on the evening of the 12th, M'Kenzie which he could well sympathize, and the spirit of which

As he was about to read, Mr. Wise rose and invited all his colleagues from Virginia, to leave the House, hold a PETITIONS .- A request was made in our paper, that solemn consultation and deliberate what ought to be done. the postage be paid on the petitions sent to this Office, addressed to the Legislature, for a law to protect Camp. about to speak when he was stopped by the Speaker. Six Meetings. But on the very first which came, we had or eight then rose and attempted to speak, but Mr. Slade to pay 25 cents. The petition was folded and enclosed in continued to address the Chair, and insist upon his right to wrapper, as a newspaper generally is; but it was open- speak. The Speaker, after a while decided him to be out

The next morning, Mr. Patton of Va., offered the following resolution, which was carried, yeas 129, nays 62. is most cases, they may be sent by private conveyance. [Where were the remaining 60 members when this vote

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials and papers, touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring slaves in any State, District or Territory of the United States, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed, read or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had the second

In taking the yeas and nays upon this resolution, when John Q. Adams' name was called he refused to vote, upon gence and virtue, rose from a comparatively obscure origm, to be one of the most distinguished men of modern stitution of the United States. The speaker commanded times." Clementine was his only daughter, and died at him to take his seat. [So the same gag law which passed the last Congress has been enacted at this.] The resolu-In the perusal of this little volume, we were surprised tion above was the result of the convention of the South-

REVIVALS,-We learn by a postscript of a letter from been, that their religion was of a speculative and formal Rev. S. Quimby, that the Lord has revived his work on character. The following extracts breathe a purity of Haverhill Circuit, N. H., of late. About forty within a few weeks have found the Saviour, and many more are

Brothers.

est and most in:perceptible degree of faith gives to the M. SEDGWICK, whose recent writings we have heresoil, with all the world alone can give of joy, happiness, or glory, I feel that the least in the kingdom of heaven, is a hundred times more blessed than the greatest and most seven interesting narratives, inculcating in a pleasing times more blessed than the greatest and most seven interesting narratives, inculcating in a pleasing manner, those duties which adorn the youthful mind. We seriously object, however, as we have heretofore, to the use of nick-names in books for children. Miss Sedgwick, by the free use of Sam. Mike. Bet and Bob. in sey, presented a memorial remonstrating against the an-

THE BOSTON ALMANAC .- Mr. Samuel N. Dickins withdrew it, at the request of Mr. Clay, who stated that he thought it would be better to send these petitions to the Committee on the District, and get a report from map of the city; and in addition to the usual matter contained in Almanacs, it has a blank memoranda for every month; officers of the City Government; Boston Fire Department; Boston Post Office; government of Massachusetts, and of the United States; memoranda of events Mr. Swift, and Mr. Prentiss of Vt., bore testimony that in Boston, during the past year; record for travellers; the feeling in favor of abolition was on the increase among streets, wharves and banks in Boston; public schools, churches and ministers in Boston; literary, scientific and charitable institutions; list of physicians, nurses, &c.

General Intelligence.

Auful Situation .- On Friday afternoon, the 15th inst. Mr. Parmenter, of Cambridge, son of Hon Mr. Parmenter, M. C., hired two Irishmen to row him off in Charles River, between the Mill Dam and Cambridge Bridge, to shoot water-fowl. They became entangled, and completely enclosed in the ice, about one-third of a mile from the shore, on the Boston side, back of Braman's The memorial was laid on the table—yeas 25, nays 20. Baths, and hundreds of anxious citizens were ear-witness SENATE. Tuesday, Dec. 19.—Mr. Swift, of Vermont, es of their distressing and heart-rending cries for succor, which continued without intermission for nearly four Presented a report and resolutions, adopted by the Legisla-hours. Boats were tried again and again, but to no purture of that State, protesting against the annexation of pose. The ice was too thick for them to make any but

bia, and in the territories of the United States; and also o'clock, and the voices of the sufferers had become weak, to prohibit the slave trade between the different States; by exhaustion, from cold, the daring and hazardous scheme and requesting the representatives, and instructing the Senators from Vermont, to use their efforts to carry the report and resolutions into effect.

Mr. King of Alabama considered the paper in question in infamous libel and insult to the whole South. Mr. Calboun remarked that it new west to be desired.

Mr. Calboun remarked that it new west to be desired. we were longer to remain in our present state, or whether our blest and happy Union was to be severed by acts of violence. He said that the State of Vermont land Muck a deep and heavy blow to the very vitals of our confederacy.

Mr. Swift of Vermont subsequently presented a large of the subject to the notice of the subject to the subject to the notice of the subject to the notice of the subject to the subject to the subject to the subj

Life Boat.—Last week a life boot, twith 400 lathom of grass rope and other materials for wreckers, was taken to Rockaway, and placed in the house erected for that purpose near the Marine Pavilion. The life boat was built of the best materials, by Mr. E. De La Monhaquic, of this city, and after the model projected by the inventor, Mr. Greathead, of England. She is 30 feet long and 19 feet in width, and filled with cork between her ceiling and sheathing. There are also air nines along the sides. neet in width, and filled with cork between her ceiling and sheathing. There are also air pipes along the sides under the thwarts, protected by wooden cases, and air pipes in the cuddies fore and aft. She rows with 10 oars double backed, and she has a shipping mast with a small lug sail, which she can use in any weather. From her rough for t much for t much for t much filled with water, 9600 pounds of stone without sinking. Her draft of water is about five inches, and a proper vehicle has been provided to transport her from her station to any part of the coast where she may be wanted. The boat is under the charge of Mr. Hewlett of Rock Hall, and the wreck masters have been authorized to use her when wanted.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Two White Women Redeemed .- A Missouri paper states that the Santa Fe traders had released two American women, whom they purchased of the Camanche Indians, in Santa Fe, for \$400. Their names were Harris and Plummer. They were emigrating with their husbands from the State of New York to Texas, in the spring bands from the State of New York to Texas, in the spring of 1835, and when on the border of that country, they were attacked by a party of the Camanches, the two husbands were killed, their wives and children made prisoners, and their wagons were plusdered and burnt. The women were treated with great cruelty—one of the children was so treated that it died—another, born two months and their descriptions are not to death, and a third that it immissionment was put to death, and a third the state of the state o after their imprisonment, was put to death, and a third is still a prisoner.

Treasury Report.—The expenditures of 1836, are ascertained to have amounted to \$29,655,244. The ascertained and estimated expenditures of 1837, amount to \$35,281,361. The estimated amount required for the year 1838, including \$5,000,000 for the redemption of Treasury Notes which will fall due, is \$31,926,892.

The balance in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1836, was

\$26,749,803 Jan. 1, 1837, Jan. 1, 1838, \$34,187,143, available, 1,085,498

Jan. 1, 1839, estimated do. 1,118,393 The exports of the year, ending the 30th of Sept. last, as ascertained and estimated, amounted to \$116,906,06). Of which 95,183, 199 were of domestic, and 21,722,861 of foreign origin. The amount of domestic exports is less than in the preceding year by 11,733,481, and of foreign

The value of imports is \$140,852,980, or 49,127,055 less than in 1826. The imports of the quarter ending Sept. 30, amounted to only 22,829,611, and exports 19,159,034

Boston Liberality .- A late number of the North American Review states, on the authority of President Quincy, that upwards of \$1,900,000 have, by the liberality of Boston alone, been contributed within the last thirty years, towards objects of a moral, religious and literary years, towards objects of a morat, religious and interary character. Of this sum, \$345.400 were given to the Massachusetts Hospital; \$222,696 to Harvard College; \$79,532 to the Female Orphan Asylum; and \$75,000 to the Athenæum. This estimate of donations is only brought down to 1830. Since that time, many other munificent donations have been made; especially for the establish-ment of the Blind Asylum, and an institution for free lec-tures on science and literature—to which an endowment of \$250,000 has been made by a young gentleman of that

From England.—The packet ship Montreal has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to Sunday, Nov. 5, two days later than were brought by the Chatham. They furnish no news of any importance, other than that Don Carlos had actually recrossed the Ebro, as it was before repeatedly reported he had done. A London editor on reviewing the late movements of the two don editor on reviewing the late movements of the tree parties in Spain, comes to this conclusion, which we see no reason to distrust, that "there is no more chance now, nor even so much, of the war being speedily ended, as on the control of the second o

Central America.—The N. Y. Gazette says, that letpossession of many virtues.
In South Hadley, 15th inst., Joel Hayes, Esq., an estiland the state of the same says, that letland the says, the says, that letland the says, the says, that letland the says, the says, the says, that letland the says, the

Central America.—The N. Y. Gazette says, that letters have been received from Guatemala to the 1st October, which state that the cholera has again made its appearance in the province of San Salvador and Guatemala, and had committed great ravages, but was on the decline. In the provinces of Nicaragua and Honduras, its ravages had been dreadful. In consequence of the prevalence of this dreadful disease, the indigo and cochineal crops were ruined and abandoned.—Mer. Jour.

A child named Mary Cogswell, 12 years of age, in the family of Mr. Charles H. Kimball, of Haverhill, lost her life, in consequence of her clothes taking fire on the 9th inst. She was in a room alone, with the exception of an infant child, of which she had the charge, and while she was reaching to take something from the mantel-piece, was reaching to take something from the mantel-piece, her clothes caught fire, and her efforts to extinguish the flames proved unavailing, until assistance came from a different part of the house, when she was so shockingly burnt, that she died three days afterwards.—Boston Pat.

Important from Florida.—By the arrival of the steamers Camden, Captain Mills, and James Adams, Captain Chase, from the St. Johns, we learn that on Tuesday last, Micanopy and Cloud, the last nephew of Sam o Fort Mellen, with about 20 warriors,

and surrendered themselves. Another informant states that Micanopy, Jumper, Tigertail, Tuskego, Cloud, Co-a-hadjo, and Yahalucha, had come in with about 30 Indians, men, women and children. Gen. Jessup arrived at Black Creek on Thursday

ed by Capt. Lawrence Kearney. A better choice could not have been made. Capt. Kearney is an experienced and energetic officer, who has seen service, and is in every respect competent to lead the enterprise. Under his auspices we may anticipate that it will be conducted with

Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Trade .- In 1820 the amount brought from the mines to Philadelphia was 36 tons. In 1837 to the middle of November, 870,000—total in seventeen years, 4,405,590, shewing an increase this year of 197,571 tons over the last year, and an amount equal to one fifth of the whole quantity brought from the mines in seventeen years .- N. Y. Star.

Capt. Carlton White, who commanded the steam packet Home, when she was lost on the coast of North Carolina. has published a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a narrative of that distressing event, and a justification of his conduct, in connection with that affair, accompanied by affidavits from several individuals .- Mer. Journal.

Commodore Read, with the frigate Columbia and the sloop of war John Adams, has been ordered to perform a cruise in the East Indies, and is expected to sail in a few days. A part of the crews are detained a short time to taking the ship of the line Pennsylvania from Philadelphia to Norfolk.—Atlas.

The body of a young female, about 18 years of age, was ound floating in the river near Greenbush, N.Y., on Saturday, the 9th inst. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that she had been bruised in the face and her neck broken by some person or persons unknown.

Recent advices from Texas, represent that country a a bad condition. The army was rapidly disband and the soldiers were roaming over the country in destitution. Notwithstanding these discouragements, grants were passing in rapidly.

John K. Simpson, Esq. has been appointed in his place. The whole number of students at Yale College is 564

viz: Theological students, 82; Law students, 32; Medical do., 46; Resident graduates, 2; Seniors, 70; Juniors, 102; Sophomores, 126; Freshmen, 104. A ship has arrived at New York with 14,415 boxes, 3.100 half do., 750 gr. do., 625 casks, and 104 baskets

lies, embedded in the ice, and the bridge of boards that was made to reach it, if one would realize the horrors of the situation of Mr. Parmenter and his companions, and estimate, to its full extent, the value of the services of Messrs. Wilson and Tarr.—Trans.

An Awkward Mistake.—An English paper relates that a body-snatcher who had been employed by some medical students to procure a subject—unfortunately exhumestimate, to its full extent, the value of the services of Messrs. Wilson and Tarr.—Trans.

Columbus and David Atkins, Norfolk; Isabella, Patterson, Alexandria; Edwin, Augustus Lord and Brilliant, Baltimore; Ceres and Mayflower, Philad; Dodge Healy, Splendid, Cambridge, Glide and Octavia, N York; Yeto and Frances, N Bedford. Messrs. Wilson and Tarr.—Trans.

Life Boat.—Last week a life boat, (with 400 fathom)

He did not discover the mistake until some days after when he became through grief, a fit subject for a lunation asylum.

It is a striking proof of the disgust which exists in the Commercial circles, that there should be thirteen millions of private deposites laying unemployed in the New York City Banks. The fact appears in the statement of the Bank Commissioners of last month.

The old fashioned cents, made at the mint of the Unithe oid issuanced cents, made at the mint of the United States, are becoming scarce. They are driven out of the market by a spurious coin, not worth more than forty per cent. The spurious coins are of different kinds, and are sold by the bushel openly, in twenty different places. So much for the respect due the laws of the land.—N. Y.

A Tennesee paper, speaking of some Chickasaw In dians in its town, says two-thirds of them seem to be drunk. In consequence of which fact the municipal au-thorities had been obliged to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of strong liquors to them.

A new census of Michigan is now taking by State authority, which is expected to show a population of 200,000 at least.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, who are the committee chosen to superintend the arranging the Camp Ground at Eastham, re-spectfully request all persons who subscribed money for the purchase of said ground, or who became in any way responsible for the ment as soon as pos nsible for the payment of money for it, to make pay-

ISAAC HARDING, Boston. DAVID ATWOOD, Eastham.
JOHN GOVE, Boston.
ELEAZER HAMBLEN, Wellfleet. OLIVER SMITH, Orleans. Boston, Dec. 25, 1837.

COMMUNICATIONS.

D. K. Bannister—L. H. Gordon—S. Puffer—W. Luce
—L. Pitkin—S. Root—E. Mayhew—F. Nutting—E. Cutting—R. Peaslee—R. Steele—S. Quimby—W. A. Clapp
—P. M., Methuen—F. Howland—J. G. Chase—N. Perry—C. C. Brown—Wm. Ramsdell, (we shall take their
word)—T. Mason and G. Lane—C. D. Cahoon—J. Parker—N. Bangs—C. Cowing—W. Smith—"Ethelbert"—
A. Kent. (your communication will anneae park week) A. Kent, (your communication will appear next week)—
A. T. Bullard—O. Scott—B. Otheman—J. Fillmore—J.
Loomis—"A Well Wisher."

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Michael C. Craig to Miss Anna Marshall; Mr. Benjamin Ratcliff of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Susan Oliver; Mr. Joel Haskell to Miss Nancy D. Byron; Mr. Charles D. Ellis to Miss Hannah B., daughter of Jabez Fisher, Esq.; Mr. Francis E. Faxon to Miss Lois Merrill Knox of Conway, N. H.; Mr. Charles H. Morrison to Miss Mary S. Redding; Capt. Nathl. Williams; Mr. Henry D. Clary to Miss Catharine, daughter of Mr. Frederick Hughes.

of Mr. Frederick Hughes.
In South Boston, Mr. Theophilus Stover to Miss Berrythia A. Davis of Weston, Vt.
In Charlestown, Wm. B. Brown of the U. S. Navy, to
Mrs. Matilda Souther; Addison Dodge, Esq. of Bluehill,
Me., to Miss Mary Newell of this city.
In Fairfield, Conn., 7th inst., Deacon Justus Silliman,

In Fairfield, Conn., 7th inst., Deacon Justus Silliman, to Mrs. Sarah Whitney, widow of the late Rev. Aaron W. Whitney.

DIED.

In this city, Mr. William Reynolds, aged 47; Miss Re becca Capron, 75; Miss Mary Greely, 69; Mrs. Lucy R., wife of Mr. Anson Dexter; Mrs. Elizabeth Barbour, 84 at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Miss Maria L

Taylor, formerly of New York, 16.
In South Boston, Mr. Samuel Glover of Dorchester, 68.
In Charlestown, 15th inst., Mr. Seth Tucker, 52.

the first day when it began."

The water broke again into the Thames Tunnel on the 3d of Nov. Seventy workmen employed in the tunnel made their escape, but one was drowned.—Bost. Pat.

Maj. John Palmer, 11.

In Newton, 14th inst., Mrs. Priscilla Davenport, 87.

This venerable woman has left many friends who will long remember her acts of kindness in sickness and sorrow. She exemplified through a long and useful life the

city, by amiability of manners and goodness of disposition.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, Dec. 18. from Fort Mellen, and, it is said, presumes the war is at end. Runners had been sent to Sam Jones, and the Indians generally to come in, and three to ten days were allowed them.—Savannah Georgian.

We learn that the command of the Exploring Expedition to the South Seas has been tendered to and accepted by Capt. Lawrence Kearney. A better choice could be received. Arrived, Ship Henry Tuke, Williams, Batavia;—Brigs Rome, Fowler, Charleston; Castel and Malaga, Battimore; Peru, Oak and Ella, Philad; Samuel, (of Bath) Newport, with the cargo of brig Wave from Ponce;—Schs Mary, Robinson, Petersburg; C Braxton, Small, Fredericksburg; Crescent, Short, Wilmington, Del; Bered by Capt. Lawrence Kearney. A better choice could be received and Monday, Dec. 18. ry and Hope Howes, Baltimore; April and Susan, Philad; Norwich and Grecian, Albany; Empire, Mohican, Re-nown, Oscar, R Taylor, Tremont, (of Thomaston) Frieud, Harriet, Nahant, (of Plymouth) Hellespont and Adven-turer, N York; Vermont, Hartford; Emblem, Norwich;

> TUESDAY, Dec. 19. Arrived, Brig Oriole, (new) of and from Duxbury.
>
> Cleared, Ship Coriolanus, Ranlett, Apalachicola;
>
> Bark Mury Chilton, Drew, Norfolk;—Schs Rienzi, Berry, Matanzas; Cape Fear, Davis, Mobile.

> WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20. Arrived, Brig Mary Helen, Ryder, Charleston, Off the Light, lost the stern boat and the cook: having no other small boat, hailed two other vessels which were not far off, to go to his assistance. One of them did so, but be-Cleared, Barks Gentleman, Bridges, Havana; Argosy.

Plummer, do; —Brigs Spy, Condon, Mobile; Acorn, Philad; —Sch Chickatabut, Colman, Mobile.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21. Arrived, Ship Seaman, Harding, New Orleans;-Brig Calo, Smith, Baltimore.

Cleared, Brig Adriatic, Proctor, Gloucester;—Schs Leader, Burgess, N Orleans; Frances, Snow, Norfolk; Cottage, N York; Echo, Saco; Pres Jackson, Belfast. FRIDAY, Dec. 22. Arrived, Schs Arkansaw, Lane, Vinalhaven; Morning Star, McFarlane, Boothbay; Ceo Brooks, Portland.

Cleared, Brigs Waverly, Ward, Mocha; Hudson

Saunders, Demerara; -Schs Hellespont, Bangor; Hylas SATURDAY, Dec. 23. Arrived, Schs J Francis, Nickerson, Richmond; Her-

ald, Augusta; Liberty, Wells, Me.
Cleared, Ships Mores, Pearson, Havana; Columbus It is confidently reported in town that the resignation of Mr. David Henshaw of the office of Collector of the port and Malta;—Brigs Quincy, Jones, Genoa; Whig, Rof Boston has been accepted by the President, and that John K. Simpson, Esq. has been appointed in his place.

Rice, Honduras; Trenton, Pitman, and Forest, Coggins, Havana; Tam O'Sbanter, Dixey, St Croix; Angola, Sprague, Charleston; Chatham and Cecilia, Baltimore; —Schs Belle, Howes, and Esquimaux, Cook, Norfolk; Rochester, Boston and Sun, N York; Caledonia, Calais.

SUNDAY, Dec. 24. Arrived, Ships Carolina, Lemist, and Louisa, Newell N Orleans; Grafton, Smith, Charleston; Brigs Ottoman, Gray, Smyrna; Geo Ryan, Rogers, N Orleans; Ganza, Patterson, Mobile; Armadillo, Campbell, Charleston; The latest accounts from Italy, mention that Mount Vesuvius is throwing out signals of an approaching eruption. Schs Nile, Twining, and William, Long, Fredericksburg;

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Sch Wave, Stoddard, fm Hingham, in ballast, for Eng." aboth City, went ashore on Currituck Beach, 9th instruction and bilged. Crew saved.

Boston Prices Current.

Denn mans bil	nei,					1.12	1.25
BEEF, mess, bbl.						14.50	15.00
No. 1, .		•				12.50	13.00
prime, .	.:					10 00	10.50
BEESWAX, American,	lb.					26	31
CHEESE, new milk, lb						8	9
FEATHERS, northern,						-	_
southern,	gees	e,				40	45
FLAX, American, lb.						9	12
Fish, Cod, per quintal	,					3.00	3.31
FLOUR, Genesee, bbl.						9.50	9.62
Baltimore, Ho	war	dstre	et,			9.87	10.12
Baltimore, wh	arf,					9.50	9.75
Alexandria,						9.62	-,
GRAIN, Corn, norther	a yell	ow. r	er b	ushel			
southern	n flat	vello	w.			1.02	1.07
white,			.,			. 99	1.02
Rye, northern						1.30	*****
Barley, .					•	1.00	-,-
Oats, northern	Inri	mel		•	•	52	56
HAY, best English, tor	of 2	000 11			•	18.00	20 00
Hard pressed,		00011		•	•	16.50	
HONEY, (Cuba) gallon	•	•		• 6	•	45	18.50
Hops, 1st quality, 1b.	,	•				6	52
2d quality,		•		•	•	4	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sor	. 11	•	•			9	5
Southern, 1st s						9	10
LEATHER, Philadelph	in oit			11.			10
do.	a CIL	y tem	do	, 10.	•	28 24	30
Baltimore	oiter	intry					25
do			do.		•	25	27
		dry hi	ae,		•	-	
New York Boston	rea,	ngnt,				20	21
	00. 8	laugh	iter,			20	21
do. dr	y hid	е,				20	21
LIME, best sort, cask,				.:.		87	90
PORK, Mass., inspecti	on, e	xtra e	clear	, bbl.		26.00	27.00
Clear, from ot	her a	States	, .			24 00	25 50
Mess,		:				21.00	22.00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	, bus	hel,				2.75	3.00
Red Top, nor	theri	i, bus	hel,			87	1.00
Hemp, .						2.50	2.75
Red Clover,	orth	ern, ll	b.			14	15
Southern Clov	er,					13	14
SILK COCGONS, Amer	ican,	bush	el,				-,
TALLOW, tried, lb.						11	12
Wool, prime or Saxo	ny F	leece	s, lb			50	55
American, full	bloc	d, wa	shee	1, .		45	47
American, 4 w	vashe	ed,				41	43
American, Americ	vashe	ed,				38	40
American, 1 v	vashe	ed,				33	38
Native washed	d.					-	_
E_ (Pulled:	supe	rfine.				42	45
28 No. 1.		. '				37	40
E] No. 2.						28	30
E pelled No. 1, No. 2, No. 3,						-	_
_ , _ ,							
					-		
PROVI	ISI	ON	M	AR	KE	T.	

PROVISION MARKET.

	RET	IA	L	RIC	ES.			
BUTTER, tub, 1b.							20	23
lump,							-	25
CIDER, bbl.							3.00	3.50
lams, northern,							14	15
Southern	and V	Veste	ern,				13	14
Eggs, dozen.							22	23
ORK, whole hog	s lb.						9	11
OTATOES, new,							37	80
OULTRY, lb.							15	16
						[N. E.		er.
		_		_				

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, Dec. 18, 1837.

At market, 600 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 2000 Sheep, and 75 Swine. About 150 Beef Cattle unsold. PRICES. Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were hardly sustained, probably occasioned by the unfavorable weather. We quote extra at \$700; first quality, \$625 at 675; second quality, \$550 at 600; third quality, 425

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots were taken at \$1 75, 200, 1 12, 2 25, 2 33, 2 62, and 2 75. Swine—A lot of about 50 were sold, price not made public. At retail, 9 for sows, and 10 for barrows.

TREMONT HAT AND CAP STORE.

J. B. HOLMAN, 192 Tremont St., manufacturer of and dealer in—Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Furs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. &c., wholesale and retail. [] All the above articles made to order. tf Dec. 27.

HISTORY OF MISSIONS. THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MISSIONS; a record of the Voyages, Travels, Labors, and Successes of
the various Missionaries who have been sent forth by Protestant Societies to evangelize the heathen. Compiled from authentic documents. Forming a complete Missionary Repository. Illustrated by numerous Engravings from original Drawings made expressly for this work. By Rev. John O. Choules,
A. M., and Rev. Thomas Smith, late Minister of Trinity Chepel, London. Fourth edition, enlarged and improved. In two
vols quarte.

The publishers would invite the attention of the clergy, and

The publishers would invite the attention of the clergy, and all others interested in the prosperity and success of missions, to this valuable work. The present edition has been improved and enlarged by a continuation of the history down to the present time. It is free from all sectarian bias, and as such is entitled to the eshfidence of the Christian community.

The work is printed on fine paper, from handsome stereotype plates; contains 1228 pages of printed matter, and 36 splendid steel engravings. In order to place it within the reach of every one wishing to possess this valuable repository of missionary intelligence, the present proprietors have determined to put it at the very low price of seven dollars per copy—one half the cost of former editions; making it one of the cheapest works published.

[From Rev. R. Anderson, D. D., Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreigu Missions.]

Missionary Rooms, Boston, Nov. 8, 1837.

The History of Missions, in two volumes quarto, by the Rev. Messrs. Smith and Choules, is the most comprehensive and the best extant. It contains a rich store of authentic facts, highly important both to the minister and the private Christian. To the former it will be an invaluable assistant in his preparations for the monthly concert and other missionery meetings; and in the family, it will furnish instructive and useful employment to the members of different ages, in many an hour that otherwise might not be profitably occupied. The price, being reduced one half, while the original form of the work is retained, will no longer be regarded as unreasonable. R. Anderson. [From Rev. R. Anderson, D. D., Secretary of the American

no longer be regarded as unreasonable. R. ANDERSON.

[From the Secretaries of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.]

Boston, Nov., 1837.

The History of Missions, as its name denotes, is a narrative of the means and methods by which the gospel has been propagated in pagan lands, beginning with the earliest efforts of the church, but presenting more at large the origin and progress of the principal missionary institutions of the last and present centuries. Being derived from authentic sources, and fitted, by its happy selection of incidents, to cherish an intelligent interest in the subjects of which it treats, we hope it will secure an extensive circulation. It is worthy of a place in every Chrisan extensive circulation. It is worthy of a place in every Chris

[From the Biblical Repository, for July, 1837] We can only repeat the commendation which we have more than once bestowed on this important work. In this edition a number of additional pages have been subjoined, giving a brief account of the present state of the missions of the principal societies. Of the high excellence and commendable impartiality

of the work, there can be no doubt.

[From the Christian Review, for September, 1837.]

We welcome with deep and unaffected joy the appearance of Mr Choules' "Origin and Histoy of Missions" We devotedly thank God for a work which so fully and happily supplies that very information which is needed by all who would intelligently love and wisely promote the great and arduous enterprise of the world's conversion,—who would know both what has been done, and what remains to be done, and what light the wide and diversified experience of the past throws upon the means to be employed for the future. We feel under deep obligation, together with the whole Christian community, to the gentlemen whose joint labors have given so valuable a desideratum at the present moment, so complete a "Missionary Reof the work, there can be no doubt

gentlemen whose joint labors have given so valuable a desireratum at the present moment, so complete a "Missionary Repository," up to the date of its publication.

A recent change in the proprietorship of the copy-right has enabled the publishers of the present, which is the fourth edition, notwithstanding all the enlargements and improvements that have been made, to offer it to the public at one half of the original sum, that is, at seven dollars per copy, We are sure that have been made, to offer it to the public at one half of the original sum, that is, at seven dollars per copy, We are sure the friends of missions will rejoice in this fact, and that they will not be slow to avail themselves of the benefits of the new arrangement. We trust it will not be long before the "Origin and History of Missions" will be found lying by the side of the Family Bible, in the parlor of every intelligent Christian, and that both parents and children will be found richly imbued with that missionary spirit which was formed or nourished by the study of its mans, its pictures, and its pages.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

Dec. 13. Siis Publishers; 59 Washington-st.

Dec. 13. Stis Publishers; 59 Washington-st. FOR ZION'S HERALD.

is For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be modved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, mal in the heavens."-2 Cor. v. 1.

How sweet the closing years of life, To him who with th' Apostle knows He hath a home beyond the strite Of mortals, free from earthly woes.

A home where sickness, pain and death, And sorrow shall be known no more; The wicked shall from troubling cease, The weary rest for evermore.

A habitation in the skies, A building that's not made with hands; But which shall prove a glorious prize, Dearer than earthly house, or lands. Deprive that man of earthly joy,

And give him poverty and pain; He has a treasure richer far, Than ever wisdom * could obtain.

W. H. O.

*" The world by wisdom knew not God."-1 Cor. i. 21.

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Dudley, Mass., Sept. 19, 1837, Mr. John Bootн, aged 79 years.

He was born in Ireland, and from his youth, firmly adhered to the Protestant Episcopal Church, until the summer of 1810, when, through the preaching of the Wesleyan Methodist missionaries, he became deeply convinced that no outward forms can cleanse the sin-polluted heart. With a broken heart and contrite spirit he sought for, and found, to his unspeakable joy, justification by faith alone, in the atonement of Jesus Christ. He now united himself to the church which had been the means of leading him to Christ; and in his native land, and in this, he lived in its fellowship, adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour till his death.

He came to this country with his family, in 1825, He took great delight in the study of the Scriptures, and very many precious portions of it were laid up in his memory. His confinement was of but few hour's duration. I was called to see him the morning after he was taken ill. He said, "My days are numbered." His pain was great, but his soul, with the dignified calmness of holy triumph. he resigned into the hands of his Redeemer, assured of a glorious rest in heaven. May all he has left behind, follow him as he followed Christ. I. STODDARD.

[The Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal are desired to copy the foregoing.]

[We respectfully request the attention of writers of obituary notices to the following, as a model. How much is here said in a few words, and how many notices of a half column in length, might be compressed to the dimen-

We hope our friends will not be disaffected because their obituary notices are shortened. We must continue to do this, or give up, in despair, the insertion of them at all. It shall always however, be our endeavor, in condensing, to retain the substance, as much as possible .-ED. HER.] FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in N. W. Duxbury, Oct. 11, 1837, SALLY, wife of Jacob Curtis, aged 53 years.

She was brought to a saving knowledge of the gospel, under the labors of Rev. C. S. Macreading. in 1831. She soon joined the M. E. Church, of which she continued an acceptable member till her death. Her departure was peaceful and triumphant. The sting of death was removed, and Christ's peaceful presence pervaded and filled her E. B. BRADFORD. N. W. Duxbury, Nov. 30, 1837.

PREACHERS' MEETING.

BR. BROWN-The preachers of the Springfield on the 26th September last, for the purpose of mutual edification and improvement. As Secretary of the meeting, I should have communicated some account of their proceedings before this, but have been waiting to see the result of a gracious revival of religion which commenced at that time.

The subjects to which the brethren particularly directed their attention, were the security of uniformity in the administration of discipline throughout the district-preparing for the pulpit-manner of preaching, and the interchange of opinions upon some of the important doctrines of the Bible, viz. the witness of the Spirit, sanctification, &c.

The subject in reference to the administration of discipline, was submitted to a committee, who made a report, of which the following is an ex-

"That in the judgment of the Committee, probationers should be received before the society, when it is practicable, and an opportunity given for objections to be made to them before the preacher, within a specified time, but not in presence of the society. The preacher may prolong the period of trial, when in his judgment the case requires it; but it is very improper to do this from year to year. That the admission of members into the church in full connection, should be before the society in all practicable cases; and an opportunity given for objections. Probation should be required as well of those who are recommended from other churches, as of others. That where no other suitable person will present charges against a delinquent, the preacher in charge should bring the person to trial, by presenting the charges himself. That we have witnessed with much coneern the practice in many places, of admitting persons almost indiscriminately, more than twice or thrice into our love-feasts and class-meetings: and would earnestly recommend to our brethren an immediate return to our disciplinary regulations with respect to these meetings, and that we persevere in an uniform adherence to these regulations in future. That it is of the first importance, that we, as ministers, make special and continued exertions to effect a general and uniform attendance of our members at their stated class and prayer meetings."

Upon the subject of preparing for the pulpit,after recommending the practice of making preparation for this duty in the early part of the week, they say, "the advantage of this course will be realized in the opportunity which it affords of rendering our reading, visiting the people of our pastoral charge, &c. entirely practical. If preparations for the pulpit are left until the close of the week, they must necessarily be hurried, and with-

ture grave. In general, every thing necessary to perfect.

and then of the New Testament-singing-preachwould also suggest habitual attention to the cusom recommended in our Discipline of repeating the Lord's prayer, at least once a day-say at the close of the morning prayer.

Upon the subject of the witness of the Spirit, ing resolutions. 1. That it is the privilege of the Christian to enjoy the immediate and direct witess of the Spirit that he is a child of God.

2. That the witness of the Spirit, cannot exist e manifestly unsufe to depend for any length of in relation to the culture of the beet :ime on a supposed witness of the Spirit, without n immediate consciousness of its fruits.

The following resolution was also passed :- 'That epare a form of petition, to be published and cirulated for signatures throughout the Conference. nd presented to the next Legislature of this State that a law may be passed for the more effectual rotection of all religious assemblies, who shall be onvened for the worship of God in the field.*

The meeting continued two days, and was exeneficial to the people of this place.

With the exception of three or four evenings, e have continued our meetings from that time over the whole town; scarcely a family but have felt its effects more or less. The Congregational since held a protracted meeting, which is still in operation. Their efforts have also been crowned with abundant success. The work still continues coming out of darkness into light. At some fuof the revival. Yours truly,

* There is a petition to this effect now in circulation, emnating from Springfield.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.] MARY OGDEN.

A short time since while seated in my room, emloying the afternoon in reading, the melancholy ntelligence was communicated to me, that one of my little flock had a few moments before been renoved from this world of sorrow. I laid down ny book, and immediately proceeded to the house of mourning. Here I found the afflicted mother with a few friends assembled in the room where the body of the little girl was lying. I approached the bed, and there I beheld the motionless form of Mary; but ah! how altered. No longer did she bloom with freshness, but death's visage was impressed upon her; and as I gazed upon the body, and thought how great a change had occurred that but a few moments before, that frame was animated tivate five acres of beets in a season, and the proby life, that but a few moments before it was the duct would doubtless yield many tons of sacchaabode of the never-dying soul, but that now it an the clavey tenement while the spirit had gone to the God who gave it, forcibly was I reminded of that beautiful hymn,

" Swift flies the soul, perhaps 'tis gone Ten thousand leagues beyond the sun; Or twice ten thousand times thrice told Ere the forsaken clay is cold!"

After endeavoring to administer consolation to he bereaved parent I returned home, and the next day followed the remains of the dear child to the

The following Sunday the superintendent of the following address to the scholars :-

"Children, I look around me and observe a seat nere joining in our song of praise, but now she is to the West Indies and South American markets. ving in the cold grave. Mary Ogden is no more! My young friends, I have often spoken to you of see fit soon to remove one of us. You may have nought lightly of it, but ah, sad reality! how fully have the words of our Saviour been confirmed, that ' death comes as a thief in the night, and when ve least look for it.'

" A few days since little Mary was here assem oled with us. Her eye sparkled with life, freshess was upon her cheek, and she was enjoying the uoyancy of youth. But sickness visited her, and he was brought to her bed. Each day hastened er dissolution, and finally, the vital spark quit its frail tenement. Last Sunday morning, when her brother and sister were coming to school, she in uired if they had gone. The answer being given, she appeared grieved that she was unable to trace her steps also to this sweet place, where

'Infants learn to lisp the Saviour's name.' that she might join our little band. She then asked for her Prayer-book, which was given; she placed it upon her bosom, and gave it a sincere embrace, hile probably she was enjoying that

Sweet repose within the breast. The sure pledge of heavenly rest, Which for the child of God remains The end of care, the end of pains.

" Methinks I hear her little voice addressing me s each day I passed her door. Methinks I hear er note of praise among us. Methinks I hear her uniting in prayer, as we are wont to do on each Lord's day. But no! Death has silenced her tongue. No longer is she engaged in her earthly praises: her voice is hushed in the grave, and she is sleeping in the arms of death!

out deriving any material advantage from our stud- | "Shall we, dear children, drop the tear of sorrow at | ies and intercourse with our people during the the loss of little Mary? Shall we go and moisten her little grave with grief? Shall we desire God to "We would also refer in tones of caution to a restore her once more to this vale of tears? O, while practice which but too generally prevails, espe- we mourn, let it not be as those without hope. If cially among young preachers, of speaking too Mary loved her God, as we have reason to think she long-too loudly, and too rapidly. This unfortu- did, she is now more delightfully employed than were nate practice has been ruinous to many individu- she here. Yes, perhaps, while we are praising God, als, either by fastening lingering and painful dis- she may be in the mansions of rest, uniting her voice ease upon them, or by bringing them to a prema- in the sweet streams of the spirits of the just made

be said upon any subject, may be said in forty or "Let me then, my dear young friends, again direct forty-five minutes, and if preachers would but divest their sermons of unnecessary things, they and it may be before long. I wish not to fill you would find no difficulty in getting through in that minds with gloom. I wish not to deprive you of enjoyment. I wish not to detract from your happiness In regard to the manner of conducting public No; but I desire to make you truly happy; to give worship, they would recommend the following you pleasure here, joy throughout eternity. Will reading a portion of Scripture, first of the Old, your Saviour, and pray for the Holy Spirit to assist cing the benediction while upon our knees. They terror when you come to die; and when you wake up in eternity it will be to remain with your heavenly Father for ever and ever."

May all who read this apply the remarks to themselves! May they all take Christ for their portion, he brethren expressed their opinion in the follow- and may they so live here, that when the Saviour comes he may find them watching!

SUGAR BEET.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishe rithout the fruits of the Spirit: and that it would the following interesting facts, collected by observation

"When on a visit to the farm of our enterprising citizen, Lot Pugh, thirty-two miles north of our city. I saw a white sugar beet raised from he Presiding Elder, in connection with any two seed imported from France, which measured thirbrethren whom he may select, be a committee to ty inches in circumference, and weighed, after being removed from the ground and divested of foreign substances, twenty-two pounds. Although the specimen which was measured and weighed was taken from a field of several acres, still it probably was not the largest, for the greater part of the crop appeared to be of equal magnitude .-A mangel wurtzel from the same grounds, and eedingly profitable to ourselves as preachers, and raised from imported seed also, measured twentyfive inches in circumference, and weighed sixteen pounds and a half. It must be observed that, as these beets were removed from the earth on the until the present. The work of God has spread 23d of August, they had not attained their full growth. Indeed, it is probable that many of the former may measure three feet in circumference. Church in this place caught the spirit, and have and the latter two and a half, when they are fully grown.

The manager of the farm informed me that he raised fifty tons, actual weight, of beets to the with much interest, and souls are almost daily acre, last year, and that his crop is much better coming out of darkness into light. At some future period, I shall give a more particular account but little more labor to raise fifty tons of beets than fifty bushels of corn, while the former was quite as good for horses, much better for cattle, and rather better for stock hogs. He also asserted that sucking calves preferred beets, when properly prepared, to milk. Indeed, I could almost select from among fifty-six head of Durham cattle those that had been fed during the last season on beets. They were not only fatter, but smoother and better grown, than those that had been kept on other

Although cattle and hogs will eat beets in a raw state, still they are much better when boiled. The apparatus and fixtures used by Mr. Pugh for boiling, or rather steaming, food for three hundred hogs and forty or fifty cows, with other stock, cost about one hundred and fifty dollars, and consumes

a quarter of a cord of wood per day.

Mr. Pugh had not attempted to make sugar from his beets, but if its manufacture is profitable any where from this article, it would certainly be so here, for no soil can produce a better growth .-Two hands can prepare the ground, plant and culrine matter."

THE PRICES OF BREAD STUFFS AND THE BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

We fear from the accounts that have reached us, there is once more a prospect of a high price for bread stuffs. It has been generally supposed that the wheat crop in the southern and western States this season was unusually abundant, but this is now denied, particularly in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. And even if the crop was heavy, a short or plentiful harvest is not the only existing cause that affects the flour market. The immense immigration chool with which she was connected delivered the to our country for the last two years, increases the demand for bread stuffs, as it is generally a year or two before the emigrants who design to follow farmacated, and which will never again be occupied ing, get settled and are able to raise sufficient for their by its former attendant. One of our number is own consumption. It must be recollected too, in o longer. Two weeks ago she was here among forming an estimate of the probable future prices of us; now she is in another world. She was then bread stuffs, that large quantities of flour are exported

While discussing this subject, we must express our opinion that too many farmers in this State waste e uncertainty of life, and told you that God might their time and labor in attempting to raise Indian corn. It is at best but an uncertain crop, and liable to be nipped by early frosts. If the attention of the farmers were directed more to the raising of wheat, they would find it for their advantage.* The high prices of bread stuffs show that the consumption of our country has overtaken the growth, and that prices will range high until more land is brought into cultivation.

The whole production of the United States has been estimated at about 80,000,000 bushels of Wheat, 110,-000,000 bushels of Corn, and 60,000,000, of Rye. The annual consumption of wheat alone, has been rated at five bushels for each individual. Assuming 16,000,000 as the population, 80,000,000, of bushels would be the amount necessary to supply the United States. The ratio of five bushels is a moderate one and below that allowed in our navy; if that were adopted as the rule, over 100,000,000 must be taken as the annual consumption. According to the esti mate of five bushels per head, reckoning the population of Maine to be 500,000, the quantity of wheat necessary to supply her consumption must be 2,500,-000 bushels. Our farmers may therefore have no fears of their glutting the market. We hope that they will continue and increase their efforts until Maine shall raise her own bread stuffs.

The extracts below will be interesting, as coming from a source entitled to credit, and giving probably correct means of judging of the present and future state of the Flour Market .- Portland Ad.

* W Il not these remarks apply also to Massachuset

We have taken repeated occasions during the past season to declare the positive shortness of the late. Wheat crop in the grain growing States of the Atlantic, and especially throughout the extensive region that looks to Baltimore for a market. So frequently, however, had the reports of abundant crops been repeated throughout the country, and so generally had they gained credence, that it was not until very lately that the high prices prevalent in the bread stuffs market began to open the eyes of consumers, and gradually to convince them that these reports were grossly exaggerated. It is greatly to be regretted that the crop has been thus overrated, inasmuch as the consumer is now paying, and will have to pay higher prices for bread stuffs than if the true state of the crop had been reported. Last year, when the failure We have taken repeated occasions during the past | N. ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY sumer is now paying, and will have to pay higher prices for bread stuffs than if the true state of the crop had been reported. Last year, when the failure was general, orders were sent to Europe for wheat so early in the season, that the imports began to arrive in the month of September, and during the fail and winter the bulk of the foreign supplies reached the United States. The same operation would have been going on at the present time, but for the exaggerations alluded to, and prices would have been lower than they now arc. As it is, however, it must be some period hence before supplies of wheat from Europe can reach us, in any quantity to affect the market, and in the mean time the prevailing high rates must continue. We have been led to these remarks by seeing in the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday, last, the following paragraph, the editors of which have been all along strong believers in the accounts of the abundant crops.—Balt. American.

Bread Stuffs: In the United States. Of the continues of high prices there can no longer be any doubt. At New Orleans flour has suddenly advanced to \$12 bbl. In Baltimore the price is \$950, and here it is \$90 to \$90, to say the least. In Baltimore wheat sold last week at fully two dollars a bustit more wheat sold last week at fully two dollars a bustit el, here it cannot be bought under that price. Rye has sold very extensively here at 125 cents for 56 lbs, and corn would readily command 112 1-2 cents. We believe the opinion of the dealers is, that lower prices are not be to expected before spring, and that the high prices will be established unless kept down by large importations from abroad. There is no chance that going importations will be large enough to depress are not be to expected before spring, and that the high prices will be established unless kept down by large importations from abroad. There is no chance that going importations will be large enough to depress a proposition of the dealers is, that lower prices are not be to expected before spring,

foreign importations will be large enough to depress the market materially. All that is expected from them is to prevent a much farther advance. Foreign mer-CERTIFICATE FROM DR WARREN.

Boston, Jun. 7th, 18.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons affied with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful webman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of the with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful webman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of the man that have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observations of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observations with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenicus in recommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I fed myself, therefore, called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well qualified to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

March 8. eop JOHN C. WARREN. selves, have bread or not. Sorry as we are for the necessity which exists, that necessity will make us glad to see foreign bread stuffs coming again freely into our ports. The Baltic Sea will be closed too soon for any shipments on advices now sent out; but in the ports of England there are great quantities stored in bond, and from other countries accessible through the Mediteranean, the winter will not prevent the movements of commerce.-Journal of Commerce.

t It turns to evil, only evil, and that continually. Ex cellent bread, however, may be made of rye. Mixed with wheat flour, it makes bread which is preferred by some to that made entirely of wheat flour .- ED. HER.

EUROPEAN LIVING.

Norway .- The peasantry live on bread and gruel, both prepared of oat-meal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely

Sweden.-The dress of peasantry is prescribed by law. Their foed censists of hard bread, fish and

Denmark .- The peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

Russia .- The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it, are transferred with the estates. A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep upon hard boards, or upon parts of immense stoves, by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables, without the addition of butter. Poland.-In Poland, the nobles are the proprietor

of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says,-"I have travelled in every direction and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of North Germany, Poland or Denmark."-The common food of the peasantry of Poland,-the "working men"-is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of Austria .- The nobles are the proprietors of the

land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during the day, except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

Hungary .- The nobles own the land, do not work, pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are com pelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one-ninth to the lord whose land they occupy. France.-Of the people seven and a half millio

do not eat wheat or wheaten bread; they live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes The common wages of the hired laborer in France are \$37 50 for a man, and \$1875 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one-fifth of its net product .- N. Y. Express.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

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Oct. | I

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

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Published by t

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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Edito

D. S. KING, Agent.

Office No. 32 Washington S

(From the Christian Advocate and Journ FAMILY WORSHIP. Listen! I hear a voice, a solemn voice,

But sweet and fervent too, like that of pra Such as would make angelic breasts rejoice, And call to hearken from their starry spher From yonder house it comes-I'll draw me n Its light shines like a star upon the night, And to my wandering foststeps far more dear A better guide, perchance a holier light, Leading more near to heaven than that abo

O, 'tis a lovely scene! The gray haired sire With lifted hands, imploring on each child All that the lip can breathe, the heart desire, To guide their footsteps through the world's See how the glittering tears his warm cheek How rushes through the wane of years the How beams his look, with all the father filled The prayer intense illumines eye, lip, brow Which all his bosom's thoughts, hopes, fear

There kneels the mother, by her partner's sid Silent her tongue, but O how full her eyes Look at those sacred tears, whose gentle tide The loudest utterance of the lip supplies. O! what can equal her beseeching sighs? As from a heart oppressed with grief they Hark how the sounds of supplication rise ; Vainly have nations piled the altar's flame-The intensest of them all ne'er reached claim!

es show.

Look at those little hands upon each brow, Covering the face, before the unseen God ! Listen! ye might have heard the lisping vow Like cherub's eche, seeking his abode. Revile it not, despise it not, ye proud! Nor say it is the jargon learned by rote. Useless, and meaningless:-those words allow Upon the youthful memory to float

Shall be the waking chord to many a heave O lovely scene-most lovely! Would that the Didst not bedeck the tented bower alone, But 'neath each roof in sacred beauty glow From the low hamlet to the lofty throne. America! O were the smiles of Heaven thine

The bright paternal smiles of Deity; Then, my leved country, would thy soil be kn The hallowed, and the blest, the truly free And every evening's hour, a nation's work

Cokesbury, S. C.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. REPLY TO DR. A. B. SNOW AND I

MR. EDITOR-An extract from a serm tory remarks by Dr. A. B. Snow, publis on's Herald of the 20th inst., contains ing sentiments-all of which the Dr. tel at least please a few, and he presumes, n

many. 1. That those who are engaged in " sion of the slavery question" are creati tal mobs and riots" and are equally a with the man who assa brickbats and stones."

2. That the " principles and measure abelitionists, are "essentially unchristian, "to fill the land with violence and blood." 3. "That the great body of the peo North, almost or quite to a man, are since

and earnestly for the abolition of slavery have ever been so." 4. Mobs are condemned and justified in breath; while abolitionists are bitterly without the shadow of an apology for t that too, by the very man who has so m about a Christian spirit, and Christian Would it not be well for him to take a fe

from himself, and "first of all learn the he to practise forbearance and love town though our views may differ?" 5. That republican liberty, is "liberty do what the prevailing voice and will of

erhood will allow and protect." Mr. Winslow tells us that he is well these principles "will, by not a few, be as moral apathy to the objects of Christi thropy;" but Dr. Snow thinks they "w please a few, and not displease many !" Now let us examine them, and see wh

ought, indeed to "please" any who prein favor of free discussion, and as mucl to slavery as we are. And we will try to this matter with a "Christian spirit." I. In support of the first proposition three sentences from the prefatory rema

Snow, which are as follows:-"The discussion of the slavery question has come fearfully agitating. Personal criminati rimonious epithets, are, in principle, mental m ots; and the man who only thus talks and w countable for using these his weapons, to the of good order, equally with the man who a neighbors with brickbats and stones, for the his weapons of combat. The only difference is legalized by letters, though in my opinion tended by law makers, and the other has not law or sanctity to hide beneath; but they both ons of torture and death, used in unskilful ha

the utmost of their power." What the Dr. means by "personal cri and acrimonious epithets," or who has gressed in this way, we are not told. T therefore applies to all who are engage "discussion of the slavery question." ment is made without limit, or qualificati abolitionists, then, according to Dr. Snow tal moboerats! at least, some of them; using their "weapons to the destruction order;" and are "equally accountable